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The Japan Times

'All the News Without Fear or Favor'

Industrial Outlook for '60 —Pages 9-20

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Japan Gov't To Denounce Soviet Note As 'Invalid'

The Japanese Government will send a note of rebuttal to the Soviet Government this week denouncing the memorandum issued by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Wednesday as "invalid," a Foreign Office spokesman announced yesterday.

The Japanese rebuttal will be sent through Japan's Ambassador Suemitsu Kadowaki in Moscow.

The Soviet Union memorandum stated that Russia will not return the Habomai and Shikotan islands to Japan unless this country scrapped the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and called for the removal of all foreign troops from Japanese soil.

The Soviet Government had promised the return of the islands to this country on the conclusion of a peace treaty in the joint Japan-Soviet declaration of 1956.

According to Foreign Office sources, the rebuttal will take the stand that the Russian claim that the new security treaty has altered the situation is unwarranted and therefore Japan cannot agree to changes in the joint declaration.

When the joint declaration was issued in October 1956, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty had already been signed. The Soviets promised the return of the islands at that time with full knowledge of the existence of the security pact.

The rebuttal will also point out that the new pact is an improvement of the old treaty and, as may be understood from its contents, is of a purely defensive nature, and does not pose a threat to the Soviet Union or Communist China.

The rebuttal will clarify the Japanese Government's position in regard to the revised security pact and severely criticize the Russian memorandum as an act of interference in the domestic affairs of Japan. It will stress that the Soviet's unilateral action is a breach of international faith.

The sources also stated that the rebuttal will make it clear that the Japanese Government hopes for the conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union as soon as possible but that such conclusion has been delayed because of the Russian indifference to Japan's desire for the return of its rightful territory.

'Islands Are Threat'

By United Press International

Radio Moscow declared Saturday night that the Soviet Union would not return the Habomai and Shikotan islands to Japan because they are potential threats to Russia under what it called the new "U.S.-Japan military alliance."

Radio Moscow made the statement as it struck back at a Japanese Government spokesman's statement which accused the Soviet Union of a breach of international faith and interference in Japanese internal affairs.

Radio Moscow claimed that the Japanese Government spokesman's statement was con-

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5

Nobel Prize Winner Reported Missing

MONTEREY, Calif. (AP)—Nobel Prize-winnnig chemist Dr. Linus Pauling is reported missing in the remote, sharp-sloped coastal hills 73 miles south of here.

The Monterey County sheriff's office said the 58-year-old California Institute of Technology educator and internationally famous opponent of nuclear weapons testing was reported missing by his wife Saturday night.

According to Deputy Louis Goldstein, Mrs. Pauling said her husband left their home about 10 a.m. Saturday to check the fence lines around their property. When the chemist did not return by nightfall, Mrs. Pauling telephoned the U.S. Forest Service and a search began.

Clashes Continue

Syria-Israel Border Tension Increases

JERUSALEM (UPI)—An Israeli military spokesman announced Sunday that Syrian units renewed an artillery and light weapon attack on Israeli patrols near Beit Katzir in the demilitarized border zone Sunday.

An official announcement said two Israelis were wounded.

He said the alleged attack was undertaken as a cover for penetration of Syrian soldiers into the area.

An Israeli Army communique Sunday afternoon said the firing was continuing. It did not mention any casualties.

Meanwhile, a telephone report from Tiberias said tension was extremely high Sunday on the Syrian-Israeli border where a series of incidents has occurred since Wednesday.

The commanding officer of the Israeli northern command, Brig. Meir Zorea, said Sunday the Israeli Army had made a firm decision to maintain the situation prevailing in the border area before the alleged Syrian incursions.

Addressing military correspondents, Zorea charged that Syrian soldiers dressed as farmers have repeatedly entered Israeli territory in the Tel Katzir area.

"They aren't farm workers but members of the Syrian Army, which can easily be observed by their wearing puttees," Zorea said. "They also carry arms. The Syrian Army is extremely well entrenched in great strength along the border and they've brought up reinforcements," he said.

Premier David Ben Gurion reportedly discussed the border situation with his Cabinet Sunday.

Kato Steps Down From Post as Diet Speaker

Ryogoro Kato, Speaker of the House of Representatives, yesterday announced his resignation from his Diet post.

He will tender his resignation officially today to Takaichi Nakamura, new Lower House Vice Speaker, who was elected Saturday.

The post of Speaker is expected to be given to Ichiro Kiyose, a senior member of the reigning Liberal-Democratic Party, in an election scheduled for this afternoon.

Kato's retirement resulted from the Diet riot Nov. 27 against revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the issue of punishing Inejiro Asanuma, secretary-general of the Socialist Party, in connection with the riot.

Kato was forced to resign for failing to take appropriate action to prevent the riot. Former Vice Speaker Kiyoshi Masaki was also held responsible.

Kato at first refused to quit on grounds he had no responsibility. This caused a two-day delay in resumption of the Diet which was to covene Thursday.

The Speaker was to announced his resignation today under an agreement between the Liberal-Democratic, Socialist and Socialist Democratic Parties. He took the action yesterday because a new Vice Speaker had been chosen the previous day.

In announcing his resignation, Kato stressed that he was resigning to prevent further delays in Diet proceedings, and not because he felt responsible for the actions of November's left-wing student rioters.

"I resign against my will," he declared, "because to delay opening the Diet session when important legislation, including the national budget, is awaiting Diet deliberation, would be inexcusable."

The Socialist Party had demanded Kato's resignation when the Liberal-Democrats announced their intention to discipline Asanuma for his part in the riot.

Following the election of a new speaker for the Lower House today, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party reportedly hopes to have Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama and two other Cabinet Ministers deliver their policy speeches.

The speeches of the four ministers will be decided officially at a special Cabinet session this morning.

Kishi and Fujiyama in their administrative and foreign policy speeches will stress the need for the new security treaty between Japan and the U.S. and appeal for its early ratification.

Socialist Party leaders, including party chairman Mosaburo Suzuki, will interogate the Cabinet Ministers at the close of their speeches. The Socialists' questions on Government policy are expected to occupy both houses of the Diet for about two days.

Japan Firm Hits Oil in Persian Gulf

The Japan Arabia Oil Co. struck oil in the Persian Gulf Friday.

The company announced its No. 1 well test drilling 45 kilometers offshore in the neutral zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, hit a rich deposit of oil at a depth of 1,500 meters.

It said the well can produce 1,000 kiloliters (264,170 gallons) of oil daily. This equals Japan's daily oil production.

The announcement said that the No. 2 well would be able to start operation within two weeks. The company hopes to sink eight to nine wells by the end of the year.

A company spokesman said port facilities should be completed by March, 1961, and Japan should begin receiving oil shipments from the Persian Gulf shortly afterward.

The company hopes to obtain ¥14,000 million from the Japan Export and Import Bank and city banks, to construct shipping facilities at the site of the oil strike.

Japan Arabia Oil Co. won the oil concession in May, 1958. It was forced to suspend drilling last August when fire damaged the floating platform.

The damage was estimated at $500,000. Drilling was resumed on Nov. 29. The platform reportedly is the largest drilling unit to operate in the Persian Gulf area.

The company believes it will have an oil output of 10 million kiloliters by 1964. The firm's oil concession is for 44 years and six months.

The Japan Arabia Oil Co. is backed by 45 Japanese companies, including the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations. Taizo Ishizaka is board chairman and head of the oil firm.

Japan spends $200 million annually to import oil. The nation's oil demand is expected to reach 80 to 100 million kiloliters by 1970.

Gen. MacArthur's Condition Better

NEW YORK (UPI)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was reported in improved condtion at Lenox Hill Hospital Sunday where he is undergoing treatment for a urological condition.

MacArthur, 80, who entered the hospital Friday, had been listed in serious but not critical condition Saturday.

The following statement was issued Sunday morning by Col. Gordon Barclay of the 1st Army: "The General slept well last night. He said 'I feel stronger this morning.' He had a light breakfast and probably will eat a little more later. His doctor has not seen the general yet this morning. He will see him later in the day."

Ludwig Erhard, Ill, Returns to Germany

CAIRO (AP)—West German Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, still suffering from a 38 C. fever, was carried on a stretcher to a Lufthansa plane and took off for Germany lying in a bed on the aircraft Sunday morning.

Erhard gave orders to the remainder of the German delegation to remain in Cairo to continue talks as scheduled, and to proceed to Sudan next week as planned.

Details of Sino-Burmese 'Friendship' Treaty Bared

By United Press International

Communist China and Burma announced yesterday that they have agreed to set up a joint committee to mark a new border line between the two nations.

The joint committee, to be set up "immediately," will "discuss and work out solutions on the concrete questions regarding the Sino-Burmese boundary, conduct surveys of the boundary and set up boundary markers and draft a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty after working out solutions for the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary," the New China News Agency reported.

The agreement on the boundary question and a new treaty of "friendship and mutual nonaggression" were made public simultaneously yesterday in Peiping and Rangoon.

They were signed Thursday in Peiping by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Burmese Premier Ne Win.

When a new boundary treaty is worked out and comes into effect, the agency added, then it "shall replace all old treaties and notes exchanged concerning the boundary between the two countries."

Though the border agreement indicated that much of the border had to be marked out yet, some give-and-take bargaining was indicated in the agreement under which Red China gave up and also took over disputed territory.

Along the western extremity of the border between the two nations, "the Burmese Government has agreed to return to China the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which belong to China," the agency said.

Also, the treaty adds, "in order to abrogate the perpetual lease by Burma of the Meng-Mao triangular area (in the Nawman Valley area on the 24th parallel) at the junction of the Namwan and the Shweli Rivers, which belong to China, the Chinese Government has agreed to turn over this area to Burma to become part of the territory of the Union of Burma."

In exchange for the area it got in the Meng-Mao triangle, the agreement states, "the Burmese Government has agreed to turn over to China to become part of the Chinese Territory the areas under jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes."

These areas include west of the boundary line defined in notes exchanged between the Chinese and British Governments June 18, 1941.

But "the rest of the section of the boundary is still to be delimited," the agreement adds.

The Chinese also gave up "right of participation in mining enterprises at Lufang of Burma" which were provided for in the 1941 notes exchanged with the British.

The border agreement, the agency said, will become effective as soon as instruments of ratification are exchanged in Rangoon and will be in force until the new Sino-Burmese boundary treaty is worked out and brought into force.

The joint committee to work out the boundary, the agree-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Makarios Returns After London Talks

NICOSIA (AP)—Cyprus president-elect, Archbishop Makarios, returned to Cyprus Saturday night from London.

He had been away for 18 days for talks with the British Foreign Office on matters connected with the transference of power by Britain to the independent Cyprus republic.

Bomb Explosion Kills Five in Algiers; Rebels Breach Army Cordons

Private Planes in France Grounded; Visas Canceled

PARIS (Kyodo-Reuter)—The French Government Saturday night appeared to be clearing the decks for a final showdown with the armed insurrectionist settlers in Algiers.

In an apparent bid to strangle any attempt to stage a movement of sympathy in France and to prevent politicians joining the insurrectionists, the Government grounded all private planes and canceled visas to Algeria granted before Saturday.

Gen. Jacques Massu, former military and civil commander in Algiers whose dismissal sparked off the revolt Jan. 24, called on Premier Michel Debre Saturday. Official sources refused to say whether the visit was connected with events in Algeria.

Earlier, consultations between President Charles de Gaulle and the president of the National Assembly, Jacques Chaban Delmas, started rumors that the assembly might be summoned Monday and that the President might assume special powers under the constitution.

Gen. Paul Ely, national defense chief of staff, also consulted Debre Saturday, and the Premier himself made two calls on President De Gaulle.

It was reported here that the Algiers insurrectionist leader, Pierre Lagaillarde, who has rejected an ultimatum to surrender, was, in fact, still trying to negotiate. He was reported to be trying to ensure that he and his men would not be prosecuted but would be allowed to join the army and fight the Moslem insurgents.

(From Algiers, a rebel spokesman said Lagaillarde would come out of his stronghold and call off the general strike if conditions he had already demanded were met. If this was done, the spokesman said, Lagaillarde would take his reservists to fight the Moslem insurgents.)

Government sources here said it had now been demonstrated that the attitude of the French Army was one of unquestioned

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

African Leaders Support De Gaulle

PARIS (AP)—African leaders of the French community are giving President Charles de Gaulle their support in his fight against extremist insurgents in Algiers.

President Philibert Tsiranana, of Madagascar, assured him of his government's complete backing "for whatever solution (he) might choose in the present circumstances."

The Madagascar National Assembly also wired its full support.

Mamadou Dia, Premier of the Senegal and Modibo Keita, Premier of Sudan, sent a joint letter assuring De Gaulle that they back him "all the way in his self-determination policy."

Leon M'Ba, Premier of Gabon, also assured De Gaulle of his support.

Kyodo-AP Radiophoto

Civilians break through a barrier of French paratroopers Saturday to get to the barricade in front of the headquarters of an insurgent leader, Joseph Ortiz in Algiers. It was a demonstration of support for the insurgents. Pierre Lagaillarde, another insurgent leader, later announced his followers rejected the French Army's demand for surrender.

Ike Urged to Stop U.S. Aid to France

TUNIS (AP)—The African People's Congress Sunday appealed to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the U.S. Congress to withdraw support to France so that the Algerian war might end.

The message said American weapons were being used by the French Army against Algerian rebels.

It claimed American economic and diplomatic backing for France prolonged the war.

The message concluded, "The African People's Congress asks that you renounce this policy for the sake of the friendship of our people so that peace be insured on our continent and in the world."

In its closing session Sunday the congress also approved the Algerian rebels' naming of five men now held in a French prison to negotiate a ceasefire in Algeria and the application of the self-determination principle.

President Charles de Gaulle rejected the five. He said he would discuss a ceasefire only with rebel fighters in the field, not with Algerian politicians.

The congress asked all independent African states to contribute money to the Algerian rebels.

The African Peoples' Congress also called for the sending of African volunteers to Algeria should the provisional Algerian government decided it needs such support in its fight for independence.

The congress, attended by 120 private and governmental organizations, made the recommendation in a general resolution passed as the final order of business Saturday night.

The resolution "demanded immediate and unconditional independence of all African peoples and total evacuation of foreign forces of aggression and oppression stationed in Africa."

Bourguiba Dubious

TUNIS (Kyodo-Reuter)—President Habib Bourguiba said here Saturday that he was not ready to see an international brigade on Tunisian soil which would fight in the insurgent forces of the "provisional Algerian government."

Bourguiba was commenting on Algerian proposals made at the second All-African People's Conference here for a brigade of African and other volunteers to fight with the insurgent forces.

Kings Agree On Support For Algeria

KUWAIT (UPI)—King Mohammed V of Morocco Saturday received a tumultuous welcome in Kuwait on his arrival from Amman on the final leg of his current tour of the Arab states.

AMMAN (Kyodo-Reuter)—King Hussein of Jordan and King Mohammed of Morocco have agreed to support Algerian rights for freedom, according to a joint communique issued here Saturday as Mohammed ended his four-day state visit to Jordan and flew to Kuwait to continue his tour of Arab capitals.

The joint communique said both kings agreed to support the Arab League evolving the charter to become an active instrument to adhere to Arab rights in Palestine and to mobilize Arab efforts according to studied comprehensive plan aiming to repel the Zionist danger; to support Algerian rights for freedom; to support Mauritania to achieve freely the right to self-determination and to stand against currents of ideologies inconsistent with Arab nationalism, Islam and principles.

They also agreed "to strengthen economic and legal ties by concluding agreements, and approved a visit of King Hussein to Morocco next April."

Ma Chao-chung Heads Kuomintang Committe

TAIPEI (UPI)—Ma Chao-chung, former mayor of Nanking, has been named chairman of the Disciplinary Committee of the ruling Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), the China News said Sunday.

Ma, 74, is an adviser to President Chiang Kai-shek, a member of Nationalist China's National Assembly and former Labor Minister.

He will assume his party post Thursday, replacing Wu Chung-hsin, who died late last year.

Military Chief Removed as Tense Situation Continues

ALGIERS (AP) — An insurgent leader Sunday announced the "battle of Algiers is commencing" and called on citizens to mass before the barricades. A helicopter from the insurgent camp flew low over the city after the announcement, scattering leaflets asking Algiers citizens to continue a general strike.

ALGIERS (AP)—Right-wing insurgents in Algiers announced Sunday they would hold out against Government demands that they accept French President Charles de Gaulle's policy of self-determination for Algeria's Moslem population.

The insurgents told the population of Algiers:

"We are still holding out. We are the leaders chosen by you, the people of Algiers. We have never tried to impose our will on you. Your presence in front of the barricades has never been more indispensable than today."

The announcement came shortly after five people were killed in a bomb blast on a side street leading to the square in front of the Central Post Office where the insurgents are barricaded.

The bomb reportedly was carried by a Moslem. It exploded in his hands, killing him and four people nearby and injuring more than 20, according to police.

Radio Algiers, meanwhile, gave the population of the tense city its first news of the replacement of Gen. Jean Gracieux as French Army commander in the Algiers region by Gen. Kleber Toulouse.

No reason was given for the shift. The announcement said Gracieux, who has headed troops in Algiers since last Monday, was rejoining his paratroop fighting against nationalist rebels in eastern Algeria.

Huge crowds milled in the streets near the insurgent barricades chanting "Algerie Francaise" (Algeria is French) as the uprising entered its second week.

Radio Algiers carried repeated appeals throughout the morning for calm.

The radio station, in control of the French Army, advised women and children to stay at home and urged again and again that the population stay calm.

Loudspeakers mounted at the insurgent barricades also called on the crowds not to panic, but urged them to stick close by, apparently to convince the army that the majority of the population supported their cause.

The insurgents announced:

"Don't panic. We are trying to establish whether the explosion was a provocation or an accident. Keep calm. And above all, no incidents with our soldiers."

This was a reference to the French Army soldiers standing near the barricades to keep the crowds away.

When the Army ranks opened to let ambulances through to the explosion scene, hundreds of civilians, some carrying small French flags, rushed through the breach to join the insurgents behind the barricades.

As the crowds reached the barricades, willing hands

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

H'skjold Returns From Extended Trip to Africa

NEW YORK (AP)—Dag Hammarskjold, secretary general of the United Nations, returned Sunday from an extended tour of 24 countries and territories in Africa where he said the "enormous diversities" of problems, attitudes and traditions had made him a "little bit wiser and a lot more humble."

Hammarskjold arrived by air from Lisbon. He had been away for six weeks touring Africa and Europe.

On his return here he said that he had met most of the African leaders and received a "solid experience" of where Africa is today.

The secretary general said that what he learned on the trip would be "intensely useful and help the United Nations in what we can do to contribute to the happy development of the continent."

Hammarskjold said one of the "most encouraging facts" he learned on his tour was "I found the people of the present generation of African leaders to be of the highest seriousness, devotion and intelligence. I am sure in their hands those countries will go to a happy future."

He said that the results of the trip to Africa had made him "less inclined than ever to generalize" about that continent, "less willing than ever to say this or that about Africa or this and that about Africans."

He explained that though the Africans have "very much in common, especially aspirations, there is an enormous diversity of problems in attitudes and traditions."

He added that because of this the trip had made him a "little bit wiser and a lot more humble."

Hammarskjold was accompanied by Ralph Bunche, U.N. undersecretary for special political affairs. Bunche joined Hammarskjold in Cairo in the middle of January.

Spread of Asian Flu Throughout U.S. Feared

CHICAGO (UPI)—Asian flu strains turned up in laboratories of 13 states though California, which had been suffering the most from Asian flu, appeared Saturday to be recovering.

Government officials warned nevertheless that there well could be a spread of Asian flu throughout the nation in coming weeks.

The California outbreak ran about two weeks, principally in the Los Angeles area. It was estimated that 250,000 persons were stricken, though this figure was somewhat speculative since many persons suffering Asian flu, particularly mild cases, may have diagnosed their illness as "a severe cold."

Health, school and industry officials in the Los Angeles area said absenteeism had shrunk to nine per cent, close to the normal for the midwinter season.

At the same time, however, government technicians told of finding strains of Asian flu virus in laboratories ranging from Hawaii to Ohio.

The disease, however, was not expected to reach epidemic proportions anywhere close to those of 1957, Government officials said. Most current outbreaks were "localized" and absenteeism seldom was greater than 20 per cent.

From Algeria, No Place to Go

'Pieds Noirs' Leading Insurrection

ALGIERS (AP)—Frenchmen from France call them disdainfully "Pieds Noirs"—Black Feet.

There are nearly one million of them in Algeria—settlers of French, Spanish and Italian origin.

Their forefathers came here after the French conquest of this stubborn, inhospitable land. They came here to stay and to run the Moslem masses—sullen, bewildered, illiterate, passive, ridden with disease and inscrutable behind the rampart of Islam.

The task was not easy in the past 100 years, three nationalist risings shook Algeria and were drowned in blood.

The settlers took root. They built cities along the coast. Some were white-walled, sprawling giants like Algiers and Oran. They led the Moslem masses and had their own concept of the mentality of Algeria's Arab and Berber inhabitants.

"They respect force and justice," the settlers like to say. "They adore the military. They are not nationalists. Just give them enough bread and they will be happy."

To the rich farmers of the Mitidja, of Orlenasville, or of the Setif wheat belt, the Moslems are "our Arabs."

"Our Arabs don't want much," some say. "They don't need much to live," say others.

To the inhabitants of the cities, the Moslems were the fatmas—veiled charwomen who came to wash the tiled floors of their villas or apartments—or delivery boys, or bootblacks or vegetable merchants.

There was hardly any other contact between the two ethnic groups—the 1,000,000 Europeans and the silent 9,000,000 Algerians.

And then the nationalist rising of November 1954, broke out and shattered the deeply embedded conceptions and customs.

As troops were rushed to fight a stubborn guerrilla and terror

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8

ORIGINAL

New Lava Flows Threaten To Destroy Entire Village

KAPOHO VILLAGE, Hawaii (AP)—New lava flows from the relentless Kilauea Volcano threatened Saturday to wipe out the few remaining buildings in this tiny, abandoned farming village.

The eruption was in its 17th day.

New flows were diverted toward the village of Hawaii Island by debris from cinder cones.

A surge Wednesday night and Thursday wiped out all but eight buildings in the evacuated village in which 300 persons had lived.

Most of the fiery river was pouring into the ocean three miles from the volcano.

A U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse and a beach community at Kumukahi Point still were not out of danger, a civil defense spokesman said.

The lava was pushing toward the sea along a 9,000-foot front.

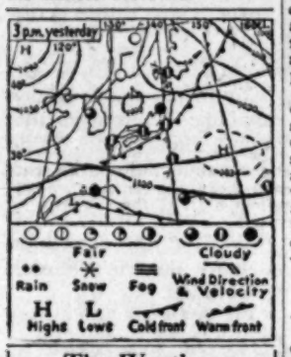
Forty-nine homes and buildings have been destroyed. Damage is estimated at more than four million dollars.

Drill Expected to Reach Miners Today

COALBROOK, South Africa (AP)—Two drill rigs had reached depths of 317 feet and 275 feet respectively at dawn Sunday clearing the tough dolerite layer over the 435 miners trapped in the Clydesdale colliery here since Jan. 21.

If the present rate of drilling is maintained the trapped men should be reached early Monday.

When the 515-foot level is reached a microphone will be lowered to establish if any of the miners are alive.



The Weather

Tokyo Area—Today: Cloudy, occasionally fair, with N.E. winds, later light rain. Tomorrow: Fair, later cloudy, with N. winds. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 11.3 C. Min. 0.7 C. Minimum humidity: 41 per cent.

Monday, Feb. 1
(Lunar Calendar, Jan. 5)

Sunrise—6:42 a.m. Sunset—5:07 p.m. Moonrise—9:03 a.m. Moonset—9:26 p.m. High tide—3:16 a.m., 3:04 p.m. Low tide—1:36 a.m., 1:57 p.m.

Sino-Burmese

Continued From Page 1

ment said, will have an equal number of delegates from both sides.

It is to hold regular meetings in the capitals of the two nations "or at any other places in the two countries."

The border agreement, the agency said, was concluded "under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

It was signed "with a view to promoting an over-all settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and to consolidating and further developing the friendly relations between China and Burma."

"The contracting parties recognize and respect the independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity of each other," the agency quoted the treaty as saying.

"There shall be everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the contracting parties who undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force.

"Each contracting party undertakes not to carry out acts of aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other contracting party.

"The contracting parties declare that they will develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two states in a spirit of friendship and cooperation, in accordance with the principles of quality and mutual benefit and of mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

♠ ♡ ♢ ♣ Bridge

North Camp Drake Service Club: Open. (Sat. 7 p.m.) A Master Point Game. 6½ tables Mitchell. 21 boards. N-S Average 52½. 1st: Lt. Gayle B. Wilhelm and H. Richard Hall 66½. 2nd: Mrs. Gayle B. Wilhelm and Mrs. Herbert S. Kahn 56. E-W Average 45. 1st: T. Sgt. and Mrs. Ernest Gipson 54. 2nd: Mrs. Atsuko S. Kawashima and Richard C. Fisher 51½.

Monthly master point games for this week: Today at Tachikawa Officers Wives Bridge Club at 9:30 a.m. and at Grant Heights Officers Club at 7:15 p.m. Tomorrow at Camp Zama at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday at North Camp Drake at 7:30 p.m.

Rep. Passman To Probe Aid In Far East

WASHINGTON (AP)—A U.S. congressional critic of foreign aid spending is flying to the Far East for a series of hearings and inspection tours of U.S. aid operations.

Announcing this Saturday, the House Appropriations Committee said Rep. Otto E. Passman, (D-La.), is making the trip because of "dissatisfaction with some of the information available concerning certain phases of foreign aid in several areas of the Far East."

Passman, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, left on the tour Friday. He was accompanied by Kenneth Sprankle, staff director of the full appropriations committee, and John E. Murphy, U.S. State Department Inspector General.

The committee said Passman plans hearings and inspection tours in Japan, Formosa and Hongkong. The aim, it said, is to obtain firsthand information for subcommittee hearings beginning shortly on President Dwight D. Eisenhower's foreign aid money request of some four billion dollars for fiscal 1961. Passman has characterized the request as "fantastically unrealistic" and, as in past years, has vowed substantial cuts in foreign aid spending.

Passman, returning from a round-the-world inspection tour last fall, said he was not satisfied with some of the answers and information given him in the Far East on foreign aid operations.

The committee said Passman will be in Tokyo Feb. 1, Taipei, Feb. 2-3, Hongkong Feb. 4, and again in Tokyo Feb. 4-7. He is due back in Washington Feb. 8.

Gas Poisoning Claims Young Sumo Referee

A 24-year-old Gyoji (referee) of the Japan Sumo Association was found dead yesterday in a gas-filled room of the Gyoji's quarters in Kuramae Kokugikan, Taito Ward, Tokyo.

Police said the young referee, Akihiko Shimizu, was below-Makuuchi class. They believed that he committed suicide because he was unable to return a debt of ¥7,000.

OBITUARIES

KIKUO SODEYAMA

Kikuo Sodeyama, president of the Toyo Rayon Co., died of cancer at the Juntendo Hospital in Tokyo at 5 a.m. yesterday. He was 57 years old. Sodeyama became president of the company in 1948.

Funeral services are scheduled to be held at 1 p.m. tomorrow at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

PAUL CODOS

PARIS (AP)—Paul Codos, a pioneer French flier who flew on the first night route for passengers between Paris and London, died Saturday after a long illness. He was 63.

Codos and Andrew Costes set a world record for distance over a closed course in 1929 with a flight of 8,070 kilometers (500 miles) in 52 hours 37 minutes. He was credited with two distance records after a flight across the North Atlantic, from west to east, with Maurice Rossi in 1934.

ALFRED APAKA JR.

HONOLULU (AP)—Alfred Apaka Jr., 40, Hawaii's foremost singer of Hawaiian and Polynesian songs, died Saturday.

Doctors said Apaka apparently succumbed to a massive thrombosis while playing paddleball at the YMCA.

REP. DAVID M. HALL

SYLVA, N.C. (UPI)—Rep. David M. Hall (D-N.C.) died Friday from cancer in this small mountain town in which he was reared. He was 42.

FRANCIS A. JAMIESON

NEW YORK (AP)—Francis J. Jamieson, 55, a Pulitzer prize-winning newspaper reporter who became one of the key aides to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, died Saturday at New York Hospital after a week's illness.

150 Teen-Agers Said Executed For Part in Hungary Uprising

LONDON (AP) — Britain's state-sponsored radio broadcast a report Saturday that Hungarian Communist authorities last month executed 150 teen-agers for taking part in the 1956 anti-Soviet uprising.

The boys and girls were reported to have been held in jail until they were 18 and old enough legally to be executed.

The broadcast featured a dispatch from Douglas Stewart, Vienna correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), quoting "reliable" reports filtering out of Hungary.

The dispatch said that in addition to the teen-agers, 54 adults had been executed as rebels over the past six months.

The British foreign office refused to comment on the report. But some authoritative sources regarded it as well founded.

The Hungarian Government last year denied accusations voiced in New York that it was holding large numbers of youths until they reached the execution age.

The regime claimed it had never tried or sentenced anyone under the age of 21.

Stewart's dispatch said the teen-agers reportedly were executed in Budapest central jail early last December.

The report said seven more young men who had been 16 at the time of the report were arrested just after Christmas.

Giving details of other reported executions, Stewart said 46 Hungarians were executed in Budapest last October and eight men hanged after a secret trial last August.

Algiers

Continued From Page 1

stretched out to pull the new insurgent supporters across.

At the barricades, screaming crowds started to breach army lines shortly after 10 a.m.

Gen. Jean Crepin, French Army commander of the Algiers region, announced earlier he had been given full powers to take action to end the emergency in Algiers.

In a dramatic radio appeal, he asked the population to show reason and expressed hope he could carry out his task without the shedding of blood.

The civilian delegate general in Algeria, Paul Delouvrier, issued a similar appeal from his command post outside Algiers.

Screaming crowds earlier breached French Army cordons around insurgent encampment in Algiers to support men on the barricades.

Rebel loudspeakers had invited the population to a field mass conducted by a military chaplain on a makeshift altar on top of their defenses.

Earlier, the Army denied making any ultimatum to ex-paratrooper Pierre Lagaillarde who stood before the screaming crowd and called the ultimatum an insult.

Lagaillarde's defiant speech was blared out to massed crowds surging in front of the barricades after breaking through lines of paratroops which tried to seal off the area Saturday afternoon.

Some 3,000 territorial troops—defying a Government order to submit themselves to army discipline—stood with Lagaillarde.

Lagaillarde said the army delivered him an unconditional ultimatum to surrender his stronghold.

Lagaillarde delivered his speech from the command post balcony of his fellow insurgent leader Joseph Ortiz, who followed with an appeal for an outpouring of civilians in support of the insurgents.

Army helicopters swirled overhead as Lagaillarde spoke.

"Conscious of my responsibilities," he said, "I have rejected this ultimatum which was an insult to our dead and against all those who for the past five years have been fighting so Algeria can remain a French land."

Clash With Reds Reported by Saigon

SAIGON (AP)—A group of Communist Vietminh attacked a National Armed Forces unit stationed in the area of Tayninh 20 kilometers northwest of Saigon, it was reported.

"Faced by a quick counterattack, the enemy was forced to withdraw leaving many dead and a great quantity of arms," reports added.

No other details were available since all Government services were closed down for four days for the Vietnamese New Year beginning Jan. 28.

The situation appeared calm in Saigon and in other provinces.

Some minor clashes between civil guards and Communist Vietminh, however, have been reported by travelers who returned to town from the area of Bentre, 90 kilometers southwest of Saigon.

UPI-Sun Photo

Gazing up at "Heartbreak's Child," a 10-foot-high symbol of hope for crippled youngsters, is six-year-old Miriam Parr, stricken with polio during Detroit's (Mich.) epidemic in 1958. The statue symbolizes the 1960 March of Dimes, part of the National Foundation's fight against polio, arthritis and birth defects.

Singapore Lepers Work as Call Girls

SINGAPORE (UPI) — Police reported Sunday they believe they have smashed a call girl racket which thugs operated out of Singapore's leper hospital.

In addition to hiring out women inmates in the call girl racket, officials said, Chinese secret society thugs also ran opium dens on the premises of the Trafalgar Home and used the 900-inmate institution as a hideout.

They said the thugs arranged to have a car pick up leperous women inmates and carry them to their places of assignation and then bring them back.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Health said "The home has long been known to have housed thugs, opium smokers and undesirable trespassers, but very little was done to clean up the place until now. Almost every doctor attached to the home has been threatened by thugs."

In recent weeks police arrested 56 persons in several raids and 41 have been arraigned and fined.

The gangsters also operated Chinese lotteries from the premises officials said.

Asian News Briefs

Visiting Madras

MADRAS (Kyodo-Reuter)—President Klimenti Voroshilov of Russia, who is on an official visit to India, was garlanded with roses and given bouquets here Saturday as he began a two-day visit to Madras. He arrived by air from Bangalore.

Yeti Footprints

DARJEELING (AP) — An American doctor claims he saw footprints probably made by a Yeti (abominable snowman) 9,500 feet up in the Himalayas.

Dr. Michael Nightingale, a former official of the International Cooperative Administration in Afghanistan, said Saturday the prints in fresh snow fitted no animal known to him.

Nightingale is now touring India by car and said he saw the prints near Bairibas on a trek to Sandakphu in the Singelila ranges.

Victory Seen

TRIVANDRUM, India (UPI) —A three-party democratic alliance that toppled India's only Communist state government by a civil disobedience campaign last summer was favored Saturday to repeat its victory at the polls on Monday.

A great majority of political observers predicted that the anti-Communist ,triumvirate, known as the United Democratic Front, would score a solid win over Red candidates in the election for the state legislative assembly.

Joining in the anti-Communist coalition tickets were the Congress Party of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the "Praja" or People's Socialist Party and the Muslim League.

Debarred Until 1966

LAHORE, Pakistan (Kyodo-Reuter)—Two former West Pakistan ministers Saturday have been debarred from public life until the end of 1966 by a special tribunal set up to purge corrupt politicians.

They are Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Chief Minister of the former Punjab Province, and Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash, former Chief Minister of Khairpur State. Later they were both ministers in West Pakistan.

Both were charged with abusing their official position, corruption and maladministration.

Korean Repatriates Given Big Welcome

By United Press International

"Thunderous acclamation" amidst flowers, flags, confetti and colored tape greeted Korean repatriates from Japan at the North Korean port of Chongjin yesterday, the (North) Korean Central News Agency reported.

The Russian ships Tobolsk and Krylion carrying 998 returnees arrived in Chongjin shortly afternoon, the agency said.

Among the welcomers, it said, were top North Korean Red Cross officials, members of a special reception board in Chongjin and Government and party officials.

The group was the sixth one. Under the repatriation program nearly 6,000 Koreans have been repatriated to the Communist half of their homeland to date.

Gov't Readies Showdown

Continued From Page 1

loyalty to the head of state and the Government.

Nobody in authority here was willing to forecast what the behavior of the now besieged insurgents would be in the next few hours.

"Some of the men inside the redoubts," officials said, "are desperadoes and professional revolutionaries, and anything is still possible."

Meanwhile, De Gaulle stands higher than ever before in the esteem of the French nation following his historic and dramatic television broadcast Friday night. His call for the army and the nation to stand united and firm has produced an overwhelming response from all sections.

De Gaulle intends to visit Algeria, though officials said he might now go a day or so later than the original date of Feb. 5.

All trade union federations and the teachers union announced Saturday that they were calling for a one-hour strike Monday from 11 a.m. to midday "as a silent demonstration of the workers backing of the Sept. 16 policy (self-determination for Algeria) and of faithfulness to democracy."

Prayers for internal and external peace were offered in France during masses Sunday.

Algiers Radio, quoted by the French News Agency, reported the end of the general strike in many Algerian towns, including Oran, Constantine, Bone and Philippeville.

"Everyone in these towns has renewed his confidence in Gen. de Gaulle," the radio said.

The agency said that all barricades were destroyed in Oran and added that similar reports had come from other parts of Algeria.

The French News Agency reported that a territorial unit reserve officer has tried to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head while inside the barricade. The agency said he was seriously wounded.

300 Nazi Leaflets Strewn in Berlin

BERLIN (Kyodo-Reuter) — Leaflets with the Nazi slogan "Germany Awake" and the words "Jews, Get Out," were scattered Saturday in front of a wreath laid by West Germany's President, Dr. Heinrich Luebke, at a West Berlin memorial to victims of Nazism earlier in the day.

The white-haired President had paid his tribute to mark the 27th anniversary of the day Hitler attained power and Nazi storm troopers carried their torches through the Brandenburg Gate.

'Pieds Noirs'

Continued From Page 1

war, French planners began to seek the roots of the rebellion.

They decided that poverty and lack of dignity were at the root of the problem.

So equal rights were proclaimed for Moslems and modern housing sprung up in the sunburned, desolate Algerian bled (countryside).

Turbanned men with swarthy complexions were given identity cards saying "nationality: French."

Their children learned by heart in primitive school that "France is great and generous."

Yet the war against rebel guerrillas continued and every day grim communiques announced Moslem losses.

The resistance of the Moslems continued.

When ordered to, they cheered French troops and shouted "Algeria is French."

But at night they supplied rebel guerrillas and harbored terrorists.

President Charles de Gaulle, in an effort to end the five-year-old conflict, adopted the principle of self-determination for Algeria.

He said that after a return to peace, to confidence, the Moslems will chose their destiny.

The European settlers saw a vision of internal autonomy for Algeria which would lead sooner or later to independence —as it has in Tunisia.

They did not want to share the fate of French settlers in Tunisia and Morocco. They wanted to continue to be Algeria's leading group, protected by the power of the French Republic.

That is the main underlying reason for the rising which stained Algiers with French blood shed by other Frenchmen. The flame was there. It took several right-wing leaders to kindle it.

But those who went to the barricades shaking old sten guns and grenades have little in common with the typical image of a colonial.

They are small shopkeepers, barbers, streetcar conductors. Their names are frequently Spanish and Italian.

They speak with an accent sneered at by the French from France.

They have no place to go but Algeria. For them France is in Algeria. And they want to make sure it remains so.

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January 29, 1960

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Montreal and Quebec

At the Special Meeting held January 29, 1960, action was taken to establish the ports of Montreal and Quebec as terminal ports for the period of three months commencing March 1, 1960 terminating May 31, 1960.

Iron and Steel Articles

Action was also taken to increase the minimum rates on Iron and Steel Articles under Tariff Items Nos. 950 and 974. **Effective April 1, 1960,** therefore, the rate for Iron and Steel Angles, Bars, Billets, Blooms, Hoops in Coils or Bundles, Iron and Steel in Coils, Plates, Rails, Rods (Straight), Sheets (Including Galvanized) and Slabs will be "Open" (Subject to All Tariff Rules and Regulations, except Rule 34, Japan Loading Ports) with a minimum rate of $15.50 per 2240 lbs. or 40 cft., and the rate for Wire, Wire Rods and Reinforcing Wire will be "Open", (Subject to All Tariff Rules and Regulations) with a minimum rate of $15.50 per 2240 lbs.

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Singapore	Feb. 8-13	Shimizu	Feb. 27-27
Hongkong	Feb. 17-19	Y'hama	Feb. 28-29
Yawata/Moji	Feb. 22-23	Muroran	Mar. 2- 2
Kobe	Feb. 24-25	Kushiro	Mar. 3- 4

M.S. "KRISTIN BAKKE"

Fremantle	Feb. 2-18	Nagoya	Mar. 16-16
Singapore	Feb. 24-29	Shimizu	Mar. 17-17
Hongkong	Mar. 4- 6	Y'hama	Mar. 18-19
Yawata/Moji	Mar. 12-13	Muroran	Mar. 21-21
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Alfred P. Johnson (right), assistant field director, American Red Cross, Yokosuka, accepts 2,800 blankets for victims of Typhoon Ise Bay Friday from Cmdr. Richard R. Law, commanding officer of the destroyer Richard S. Edwards. The blankets, donated by citizens of San Diego County, Calif., and brought to Yokosuka by Edwards, bring to 9,433 the blankets donated by U.S. citizens to the typhoon victims.

Switzerland Best, Russia Worst, Student Poll Says

Japanese junior high school students like Switzerland and dislike the Soviet Union more than other countries, if the results of a recent poll conducted by the Yamaguchi Prefecture Teachers Union can be taken as any indication.

About 42 per cent of the students said they liked Switzerland more than any other country, 21 per cent of them the U.S., 20 per cent Japan, 4 per cent Britain, 2 per cent France, and 2 per cent India.

As for the reasons they gave for their choice, Switzerland was their favorite because of its permanent neutrality, the U.S. for its high living standards, Japan for being their home land, Britain for its well developed social security system, France for its fine arts, and India for its religious faith.

The Soviet Union, was the most disliked nation for 49 per cent of the students because it possessed nuclear weapons and "catches Japanese fishing boats." Other reasons given for their dislike of the country were its brand of communism, secrecy, duplicity and "coldness."

Twenty-one per cent of the students disliked the U.S. since it was armed with nuclear weapons and made Japan subordinate to it, while it tried to rule other nations by means of economic power and military bases.

Seven per cent of them disliked Britain because it has nuclear weapons and because the people were "cold by nature."

Other unfavorable views expressed by the Yamaguchi students were: India is too "mysterious" (2 per cent); Japan is too densely populated for its limited land area and scanty natural resources, the difference is too great between the rich and the poor, she is at the peck and call of the U.S. (1 per cent); Communist China is disliked for its political creed and its "indiscriminate seizure" of Japanese fishing vessels.

As for Japan's future, 43 per cent of them hoped to help make Japan a peaceful and wealthy country without the threat of war. They also wished that Japan would become truly independent (12 per cent); achieve high living standard for all classes (9 per cent) and become a neutral state. (5 per cent).

OfunaKannon Completion To Be Feted

KAMAKURA (Kyodo)—Celebrations for the completion of the huge Kannon statue on Mt. Mugaso, west of Ofuna Station on the Tokaido Line, will take place at Ofuna City during the Flower Festival on April 8.

The construction work of the huge concrete Kannon statue was originally started in 1929 by leading scholars and politicians, such as the late Kentaro Kaneko, Chosei Ogasawara and Mitsuru Toyama, in order to educate the then decadent Japanese, but was suspended because of lack of funds and World War II.

Leading citizens of Ofuna organized the Ofuna Kannon Association in 1957 to resume the construction work and started a fund-raising campaign throughout the country.

In the resumption of the work, some redesignings were made by Toyoichi Yamamoto, lecturer of Tokyo University of Arts. The statue's head was redesigned and the height of the statue was increased to 27.65 meters instead of 27 meters.

A park and an office building are planned to be built. The total construction cost was ¥36 million.

4 Charged With Illegal Exports

Mitsunori Miyazaki, 39, trade agent, and three others were arrested by Kojimachi police Saturday on suspicion of smuggling imitation "Kiss Me" brand eyebrow pencils to Okinawa and Southeast Asia.

Police had been investigating the case since last summer when large quantities of poor quality "Kiss Me" brand eyebrow pencils were reported on sale in these areas.

Police confiscated 2,000 eyebrow pencils at the time of the arrests and charged violation of the registered trade mark law.

Miyazaki and the others are suspected of exporting 100,000 eyebrow pencils using the "Kiss Me" trademark since last summer, for profits of ¥8 million.

Union Maps Drive For Pay Raises

ODAWARA (Kyodo)—Work stoppages and demonstrations will be held later this month by the National Security Forces Workers Union (Zenchuro), which is demanding pay raises averaging ¥2,500 a month.

The decision to strike in support of the pay increase was reached by the union's executive committee at a two-day meeting here. The meeting in the Kanagawa Prefectural Tourist Hall in Yumoto, Hakone ended yesterday.

Earthquake Recorded In West Japan Area

OSAKA—Tremors were felt in Kinki, Shikoku and Chugoku in western Japan at around 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Osaka District Meteorological Observatory said the epicenter was near Muroto Cape in Kochi Prefecture. No damage or casualties were reported.

President Takashi Oizumi of Sophia University yesterday presented diplomas to five graduates of the university's international division in a private ceremony at the school campus in Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward. Left to right: Dr. Oizumi; Eugene J. Yzquierdo; Eberhard Schlange; Andrew R. Olkiewicz; John Mosher and Thomas Dixon.

Here and There *in Japan*

Metal-Like Adhesive

A new kind of adhesive, claimed to look like metal, has been developed by a local leading manufacturer.

Called Metal Filler, the sticky product is made of plastic and aluminun powder. Within 30 minutes of its application, it will quickly turn into what looks like metal.

Already proved effective for repairing damaged bodies of automobiles, the new adhesive is also popular among housewives who want to turn wooden goods into metal-looking ones.

Golf-Playing Police

Eighty policemen of the Moriyama Police Station in Aichi Prefecture are taking golf lessons at the two links within their jurisdiction. They have invited Yatsuo Minami, a member of the Board of Directors of the Shinrin Park Club, to teach them the fundamentals of the game.

Accident Boom

By United Press International

This is a prosperous season for surgeons in northern Japan.

The "ski boom" which started last year, has produced more than 31,000 patients for the busy doctors so far this season.

A White Paper on ski accidents issued at the end of last season said nearly 20 per cent of the ski enthusiasts were involved in the accidents. Of the total, 38 per cent suffered sprained ankles and 27.5 per cent went home with broken bones.

Lotus-Flower Christ

Wooden, lotus flower-shaped icons bearing images of Christ and the Virgin Mary were found recently in a wooden case in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture.

The case, belonging to Takeo Kishima whose house recently was turned into a national treasure, included letters and other artifacts of Ukon Takayama, a nobleman of the Tokugawa Period who was a Christian. The case is believed to have been hidden in a Buddhist altar and used for worship by the nobleman at a time when Christianity was outlawed by the Government.

An historian said it was a common practice of the period to associate both Christ and the Virgin Mary with the Kannon, or Goddess of Mercy. But he said the use of the lotus, even though it is commonly associated with the Buddha as a symbol of purity, was highly unusual in early Japanese Christian iconography.

Loss Means Gain

The Tokyo International Airport, only recently damaged by a clash between police and militant students, has again become the scene of a battle. But this time it's man against rat.

The Haneda Airport Building Co. has declared war against the formidable rodents which have been causing much damage to air cargo. Drastic action had to be taken.

Accordingly, they planned to place poisonous food in and around the building to destroy the enemy. Then the surviving rats would be driven away from the building with a special spray.

However, a complaint was lodged by the Kamata Public Health Office. They said the rats driven away from the airport would only infest other areas. So the plan was momentarily put aside until another solution could be found. Meanwhile, the rats are nibbling.

Ultrasonic Dish Washer

A primary school in Kobe recently purchased a ultrasonic dish washing machine for cleaning dishes used for school lunches.

The ¥500,000 dish washer is said to be capable of cleaning 2,000 dishes per minute by generating 28,000 cycles of ultrasonic waves per second.

The stainless steel dish washing machine is expected to minimize the work of waitresses who presently wash dishes by hand for 2,200 pupils of the school, Kawaike Primary School authorities said.

Japan

Continued From Page 1

trary to the "facts" of recent developments.

"The facts will show that it was not the Soviet Union but Japan that concluded a military alliance to enter a dangerous path and changed her foreign policy," Radio Moscow said.

"By concluding a military alliance with the United States, aimed aganist the Soviet Union and China (Communist), the Japanese Government created a condition whereby for the security of the Soviet Union and China, the islands of Habomai and Shikotan cannot be returned to Japan until all foreign armed forces in Japan shall have been withdrawn," it said.

Radio Moscow said under the "new circumstances," "the Soviet Union has had to be concerned about its own security and that its demand (withdrawal of foreign armed forces from Japan) is completely proper.

"Should we return these islands to Japan, what guarantee is there that these islands so close to the Soviet border will not be turned into military bases?"

Radio Moscow claimed that the Soviet Union had not violated its agreement to return the islands after conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries. It accused "official circles" in Japan of creating excuses for not concluding a peace treaty.

Japan has refused to sign a peace treaty because of the Soviet Union's refusal to return territory she seized from Japan at the end of the last war.

Special Week To Combat 'Top Killers'

"Middle Age Diseases Prevention Week" starts today with the slogan, "Consult a specialist at the slightest symptom."

Urging the people to consult a doctor is the best the Welfare Ministry can do because of the meager budget given for its campaign to stamp out cancer, apoplexy, heart ailments and other illnesses which develop chiefly in middle age.

Despite the growing incidence of the diseases—40 per cent of all deaths in 1958—only ¥470,000 has been apropved to combat the diseases out of the Welfare Ministry's request for ¥890 million.

According to Welfare Ministry statistics for 1958, 136,582 died of apoplexy, 87,355 of cancer, and 59,147 of heart diseases; each figure exceeding by far the 36,186 who died in the same year of tuberculosis, which was once the top killer in Japan.

Today, these three "middle age diseases" hold the three top lapces as the deadliest sicknesses and account for more than 40 per cent of all deaths.

Agewise the incidence of cancer is highest in the forties and apoplexy in the fifties. Most cancers in Japan develop in the stomach.

In comparison with other countries of the world, Japan holds the 14th place in cancer death rates, third place in apoplexy death rates, behind only West Germany and Britain.

However, the Government seems to be indifferent to this alarming situation, for the Finance Ministry slashed the Welfare Ministry's 1960 budget to nearly one thousandth of its request.

With only ¥470,000, the Welfare Ministry was barely able to print 20,000 pamphlets for distribution throughout the nation.

Other activities during the prevention week will have to be left to local governments, a Welfare Ministry spokesman said.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Kills 3

TOGANE (Kyodo) — Three fishermen died and two others were seriously affected by carbon monoxide poisoning aboard their ship off the coast of Kujukurihama, Chiba Prefecture, yesterday morning.

Crewmen of a fishing boat found Shinkichi Nakamura and four other fishermen lying unconscious in the cabin of the 19-ton fishing boat Choei Maru, which had moored off Kujukurihama since Saturday.

They were taken immediately to a hospital in Togane, but Nakamura and two others died later the same morning.

The victims had built a fire in the closed cabin.

Educator of Blind Plans To Publish Third Volume

KOBE—Hideo Imai, president of the Kobe Municipal School for the Blind, will shortly publish a book on the education of the blind, to which he has devoted many years of work.

He is actively engaged in exchanging data on the subject with experts in other countries of the world. The language he uses in his correspondence is English and Esperanto. He has translated many Japanese stories and poems into Esperanto for the blind abroad and sent them tape recordings of Japanese songs sung by the Japanese blind.

Imai

He mastered Esperanto in 1954 in order to read the magazine Esperanta Ligilo, published by the International Blindmen's Esperanto Association.

His book will be the third in the series of "The Green Stars Whisper," by Imai. The first volume, a collection of letters from blind educators, was put out in 1955 with funds granted by the Helen Keller Blue Bird Group.

The letters were collected from 55 educators in reply to Imai's eight-point questionnaire. The answers were translated into Japanese and edited by Imai. The second volume, which came out in 1959, contained the letters from abroad which could not be printed in the first book.

The third volume gives a complete review of educational activities for the blind in European countries, including Britain, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands.

Local printers have offered to print the book free of charge.

Imai believes Japan has one of the world's largest number of schools for the blind in proportion to the number of its blind, but believes the handicapped have a poor chance to support themselves. In many European countries they are given better care under well-organized social security systems, Imai notes.

Imai also plans to introduce abroad Japanese activities for the education of the blind, through a film titled "Give Us Eyes," a documentary record of Imai's school.

Adachi Ward Fire Razes 15 Buildings

Fifteen homes and buildings, including a plant manufacturing wooden cases for clocks, were destroyed by a fire in Adachi Ward late Saturday night and about 100 persons were made homeless as a result. One fireman was injured.

The fire, which originated in the plant of the Kowa Sangyo Co., was brought under control about an hour later, after it had destroyed a total floor area of 1,255 sqare meters.

Located near the Nishiarai Station of the Tobu Railway Line, the area is a closely-packed mass of homes and buildings. Only one fire engine was able to enter the narrow road leading to the area and only one fire hydrant was available.

Police attributed the fire to the careless handling of embers remaining in the clay heaters used in drying wood.

Sinking Land Said Caused By Draining

Broken gas and water mains caused by land sinking in the Tokyo area may be due to the rapidity with which underground water is being drained by industrial users.

A spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry yesterday said Tokyo's Koto district has sunk 15 centimeters during the past year. Sidewalks have cracked in the area, and ruptured pipes pose a threat to public safety.

The spokesman said the ministry shortly will survey subterranean water levels. If it finds they are dropping to the point where ground shifts appear imminent, it can invoke a 1956 law to ban or restrict the amount of water drained from the ground by industrial users.

Preliminary checks have shown the water level beneath the Koto district, between the Arakawa and Sumida rivers, drops at the rate of four to eight meters a year. In Amagasaki, the rate is from 20 to 28 meters a year, the spokesman said.

Other areas to be checked in the survey will be Hamamatsu and Chiba, the spokesman added.

The Industrial Water Law prohibits pumping out subterranean water when this causes land to sink, or muddy water to infiltrate the void created.

The ministry official said water levels in some city districts are falling at "an alarming rate."

Record Turnout Of Skaters Seen

A record turnout of skaters for the season was reported at various lakes near Mt. Fuji, Haruna Lake in Gumma Prefecture and skating rinks in Nikko yesterday.

Approximately 13,000 skaters visited Shoji and Yamanaka lakes at the foot of Mt. Fuji.

About 10,000 visited Haruna Lake, while 3,000 packed rinks in Nikko.

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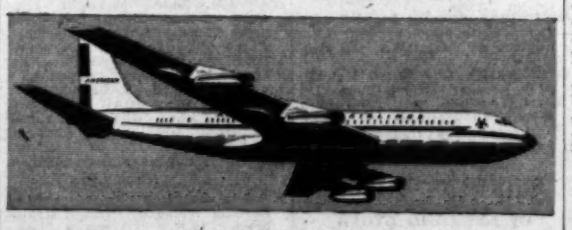

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A Traveler's Notebook

A Visit to China (XI)

By A. C. SCOTT

In China before the war all foreigners were dismissed as Englishmen by the man in the street to whom they all looked alike. They had big noses and tall frames and were most conveniently identified under the nationality currently holding the balance of power. After the war American replaced Englishman as a collective noun. It was not unexpected to find that the word Su Lien jen, Soviet person, had usurped descriptive function in New China. Admittedly it was tiresome to be the constant victim of such arbitrary labeling even though it was a new reminder that the average Englishman, American or Russian can seldom distinguish a Chinese from a Japanese anyway.

A much more surprising custom was the habit of handclapping which seemed to have become a marked feature of Chinese life. In the theater the audience clapped the actors at the end of the show and the actors clapped back. When someone made a speech he clapped in unison with his listeners. I was told that everyone joined in applause show that they did not accept it as personal tribute. To my carping mind it seemed rather to indicate how very good everybody else thought everybody else was. Anyway it impeded my progress through the Nanking streets where the children burst into clapping on every possible occasion.

It was hard to leave Nanking without a glimpse of Fu Tzu Miao, the old theater quarter I had known so well, and I took a pedicab down there in the evening before it was dark. All nightlife ceases by about 7:30 p.m. in New China and the cities after that hour are dead. The narrow cobbled entry to the theater quarter was unchanged but as the driver slowed down in deference to the "bumps" my vehicle was completely surrounded by children.

They came tumbling out on every side until we were completely immobilized among a sea of eager faces all chanting "Su-Lien jen, Su-Lien jen" to the clap, clap, clap of scores of hands. Of little use to protest that I was English not Soviet, they did not hear and if they did then plainly none of them had any idea where England was.

I was a foreigner therefore I was a Su Lien jen. Quite simple. It was obvious the pedicab would never get through and I should be compelled to walk with the prospect of being submerged beneath the clamor. I decided to postpone my visit until a more favorable occasion when youth, I hoped, would be sounder in geography. The driver turned the pedicab round with the utmost difficulty and we retreated until the sound of clapping and the last faint cries were lost in the gathering dusk. What was it the sing song girls of the quarter had trilled in the old days?

"Do not say goodbye think of the days since first we met..."

Ah yes but I was not a Su Lien jen then.

My train went at a very early hour next morning. But the Buddhist priests were already wandering around with their yellow robes swathed closely about them as I left the hotel. They had been there when I arrived and added a last echo to the mind's refrain that nothing had changed outwardly. Until I remembered that my old friends had all gone and I was a Su Lien jen without option.

On the Shanghai express there were two army officers sitting across the aisle from me. The ticket collector arrived and it became apparent from a quiet discussion that the officers were in the wrong seats. After pointing out that as the seats in question were reserved for two other comrades getting on at the next station it was hardly right to deprive others of their traveling due, the ticket collector continued on his way.

If it had been in days still remembered the two officers would have been shouting, blustering and disturbing the whole peace of the coach at this unwarrantable affront to their dignity as military men. As it was they quietly gathered up their belongings after the collector had gone and left the coach almost shamefacedly. It was a minor example of moral persuasion which seemed to give a clue to many other things I had seen.

At Shanghai I was whisked off in no time at all by a sophisticated and very efficient travel service man. The hotel was a former block of luxury flats whose mock Tudor decor was reminiscent of a past. At a first glance the city seemed little changed on the surface and the women even now were far more smartly dressed than in the rest of China. True there was no night life in Shanghai either. No race course, no beggars, no street girls. Shanghai was no longer Paris of the East, it was simply Chinese. Or so I thought until I went to the dining room for breakfast. The waiter handed me a long menu in English and Russian. All I wanted was some buttered toast and a pot of Chinese tea. "Sorry comrade," said the waiter, "we don't serve Chinese tea here." The Japanese have a word for it. Makemashita.

British on Way To Find Cold Cure

By ANTHONY WHITE

LONDON (AP)—British medical scientists announced a big leap forward in the long battle to find a cure for the common cold.

They disclosed that after 13 years of experiment they had at last grown the elusive cold virus outside the human body.

"It is the first time it has ever been done," Dr. C. H. Andrewes, director of the common cold research unit at Harvard Hospital in Wiltshire, told a news conference.

"It means that at last we have got some method by which we can recognize the virus and study it in the laboratory."

But a prepared statement on the unit's work added:

"This success can be regarded not as a final achievement but as an end to the first long phase of the attack. We now have an entering wedge waiting to be driven further in."

But Andrewes would make no forecast about when a cure to the common cold would be found.

Andrewes reported "some evidence" that there are at least five strains of the common cold.

"If there are 57 varieties of the common cold, obviously a vaccine against one of them is not much good. That is what we hope to have a firm answer to in a year's time—whether there are lots of cold viruses or just one or two."

Andrewes added:

"We have discovered that several strains of cold virus will grow in cultures of human embryonic kidney cells and at least some of the strains will grow also in monkey kidney cultures."

He called for volunteer human guinea pigs to submit to vaccination against colds.

Announcements

PROPELLER CLUB—Port of Yokohama-Tokyo will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Navy Commissioned Officers Mess Yokohama Monday, Feb. 1 at 6:30 p.m. Mr. Juan de Zengotita, U.S. consul general will be the guest speaker. Members and guests are urged to be present to hear a most informative address.

TOKYO USO, Ginza: Yen exchange, operated by the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Ginza BX operated by the 6000th Support Wing, open daily noon—8 p.m. Snack bar open daily from 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Tokyo USO welcomes all military personnel, associated civilians and their dependents. It is located across the street from Matsuya Department Store.

THE SEASIDE LADIES CLUB will hold a business meeting and luncheon on Wednesday, Feb. 3 at 12:30 p.m. at the Seaside Club. Wives of enlisted men or equivalent grade civilians residing in the Yokohama area are invited.

YOKOHAMA COUNTRY & Athletic Club: Thursday, Feb. 4: Movie "Witness for the Prosecution" at 8:30 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 6: Hockey 1st X1 vs. Waseda University at 3 p.m.; Movie "The McConnell Story" at 8:30 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 7: Ladies hockey at 11 a.m.; Rugby 2nd XV vs. Aoyama Gakuin O.B. at 12 noon; Rugby 1st XV Keio O.B. at 12 noon; Rugby 1st XV vs. Keio O.B. at 1:30 p.m.; Soccer 1st XI vs. Hosei University at 3 p.m.; Movie "The McConnell Story" at 4:30 p.m. Badminton. Tuesday & Friday evenings. Basketball, Wednesdays & Saturday.

TOKYO COUNCIL OF CHURCHMEN will meet at Yokota Air Base Chapel at 10 a.m. Monday, Feb. 15. The program will include an interesting lecture by Miss Esther Rhoads, covering her many years' experience in Japan as a mission school teacher and also as a tutor in the Imperial Household. All interested are invited to attend and make luncheon reservations not later than Thursday, Feb. 11 by telephoning Tokyo 9496-7712 or Yokota 78103.

More on Folk Toys

By MISAKO SHISHIDO

Tama Usagi

Fukushima Prefecture

The Tama usagi is a folk toy that has been produced in Miharu in the cold northeastern region of Japan from the latter part of the 17th century.

At first it was a crude thing; but in the 18th century, the regional lord commissioned doll craftmen from Edo (Tokyo) and sought an improvement in technical methods as well as encouraging the craft in other ways, so that eventually high quality artistic papier-mache dolls and animals came to be made.

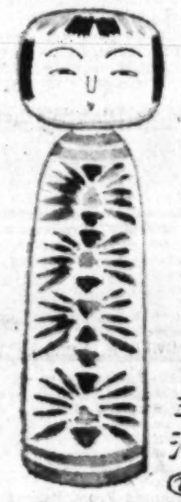
The Tama usagi is one of these papier-mache toys, and represents a rabbit which is "round as a gem." The coloring is modest and yet rich in local flavor.

The toy-making industry flourished modestly under the encouragement of the lord as a side occupation of lower class samurai and of farmers in their periods of leisure; but with the Meiji restoration which removed the old feudal clan system, the industry gradually went into decline.

Kokeshi

Tohoku Region

Of all the native folk toys of Japan, there is perhaps none so familiar as the kokeshi, which is to be found in souvenir shops throughout the nation. Originally, it is said to have originated in the Tohoku region (Northeast Japan) in the hands of the "rokuro-shokunin" or



lathe-craftsmen who lived a gypsy life in the mountains of that region, seeking good wood material for their craft.

Eventually, about the middle of the Edo Era, these craftsmen settled down near the many spas that abounded in that region, and began to make bowls and trays to sell to the visitors at the spas. At the same time, they started to make the kokeshi; and this, according to one viewpoint, is the beginning of the kokeshi.

However, there are other possible origins. One is that they may be related to the "Oshirasama" or household god that had wide belief in the Tohoku region from long in the past. Again, another possibility is that they may be a modified version of phallic symbols derived from an ancient sex worship.

At any rate, the kokeshi of today is not so much a religious toy or charm than a toy loved for its simple artistry, so that perhaps there is not a single school girl in Japan who does not have one adorning her desk.

Goza Fune

Kagawa Prefecture

This is a folk toy that is to be found in the souvenir shops in the scenic region near Yashima facing the beautiful Inland Sea.

About 800 years ago, two great rival clans, the Genji and Heike, clashed on the bay in a bloody and decisive sea battle. At that time the ill-fated infant Emperor Antoku, protege of the Heike clan, was taken to a watery death by his nurse from the imperial vessel (Goza-fune) when the battle turned against

the Heike. The toy Goza-fune is patterned after the vessel from which Antoku leaped with his nurse and was drowned.

SCREEN

GRANT HEIGHTS: The Oregon Trail (Fred MacMurray, Nina Shipman).

SOUTH CAMP DRAKE: They Came to Cordura (Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth).

TACHIKAWA WEST: The Best of Everything (Hope Lange, Louis Jourdan).

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS: Operation Petticoat (Tony Curtis, Cary Grant).

HIBIYA THEATER: Pillow Talk, 11:10, 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, (10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8: Sundays).

IMPERIAL THEATER: South Seas Adventure. 1, 4 & 7 p.m. (Sundays from 10 a.m.)

MARUNOUCHI TOHO: Three Hours to Kill, (Sunday from 9:50 a.m.), 11:10, 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50.

MARUNOUCHI SHOCHIKU: 12 Heures D'Horloge, (Sundays from 9:35 a.m.), 11:40, 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8.

NEW TOHO: J'irai Cracher Sur Vos Tombes, (Sunday from 9 a.m.), 10:50, 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45.

SCALAZA: The Five Pennies, 10:20, 12:40, 3, 5:20, 7:40.

SHIBUYA KOKUSAI: The Diary of Anne Frank; 10, 2:40, 7:40; **Blue Jeans**; 1:05, 5:45; until Feb. 10.

SHIBUYA PANTHEON: Upstairs and Downstairs, 11:10, 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50.

SHIBUYA TOKYU: The 39 Steps; Answer to Violence; 10:20, 12, 3:20, 6:40, until Feb. 5.

SHINJUKU GEKIJO: Erode il Grande; L'Uomo di Paglia; 10, 2:10, 6:20, until Feb. 1.

SHINJUKU MILANOZA: Upstairs and Downstairs, 11:10, 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50.

SHINJUKU TOKYU: The 39 Steps; Answer to Violence; 10, 11:40, 3, 6:30, until Feb. 5.

SHOCHIKU CENTRAL: A Hole in the Head, (Sundays from 10:25 a.m.) 10:40, 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:45.

SHOCHIKU PICCADILLY: Third Man on the Mountain, (8:30 a.m. Sun. & holiday), 10:40, 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8.

THEATER TOKYO: Les Rendezvous du Diable, 1:15, 4:10, 7:05; **Chansons de Paris**, 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:40.

TOKYO GEKIJO: Face of a Fugitive, (Sundays, from 9:50 a.m.), 11:50, 1:50, 4:50, 5:50, 7:50.

UENO TOKYU: The 39 Steps; Answer to Violence; 10, 11:35, 3, 6:40, until Feb. 5.

YURAKUZA: Solomon and Sheba, 11:10, 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, (Sundays from 8:25 a.m.)

YOKOHAMA

BILL CHICKERING. They Came to Cordura (Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth).

CAMP ZAMA: The Angry Hills (Robert Mitchum, Gia Scala).

PICCADILLY: Third Man on the Mountain, (10:35 a.m. Sun. & holiday), 11, 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, until Jan. 31.

SCALAZA: Operation Petticoat, 10:40, 12:40, 3, 5:15, 7:30, until Feb. 1.

TAKARAZUKA: Erode il Grande; L'Uomo di Paglia; 11, 1:15, 5:25, until Feb. 1.

TOHO MEIGAZA: Money from Home, 11:10, 1:06, 2:14, 5:22, 7:30.

—*STAGE*—

KOKUSAI GEKIJO: "Haru-no Odori" (spring dance) with Ryuko Kawaji, Saeko Ozuki, and more than 300 girls of Shochiku Revue Troupe.

NICHIGEKI: "Chorus Parade" with Three Cats, Mahina Stars, Lilio Rhythm Airs & NDT. Until Feb. 5.

SHIMBASHI EMBUJO: Kabuki, Part I: noon, "Ehon Taikoki."; Part II: 5 p.m. "Kajiwara Heizo Homare-no Ishikiri," etc.; with Kikugoro Onoe Kabuki Troupe, until Feb. 3.

The Lyons Den

By LEONARD LYONS

NANA

GEORGE JESSEL, the nation's busiest after-dinner speaker, has a new job—vice president of Joe Levine's Embassy Pictures, exploiting "Jack the Ripper" . . . At a dinner in Boston recently, where Jessel recited praises for "Jack the Ripper," a man interrupted him to quote from Jessel's book, "This Way, Miss": "For though there are many dinners in many men's honor, I cannot remember anyone giving a dinner for Jack the Ripper."

THE ERNEST HEMINGWAYS who have been in Idaho, have left for their home in Cuba. . . The material for the dramatization of some of Hemingway's work will be tested at the Actors Studio. . . Prince Philip will be guest of honor when "Sink the Bismarck" has its London premiere Feb. 11. . . Irving R. Levine's "Travel Guide to Russia" even includes tips on how to meet the Soviet leaders.

Why West Shows Interest in Zen

By REIHO MASUNAGA, D. Litt.
Prof. Komazawa University

For man the most important thing is life. Life is always in flux, and it is the creative matrix of the new. Anything without life is dead. Life has creativity and vitality as its essential elements. Originally all living things embody creativity and vitality. But eventually, over many years, they become rigid, form-ridden and dogmatic.

In "Decline of the West" (Untergangdes Abendlandes), Oswald Spengler (1880-1936) wrote that the West has civilization but no culture. This weakness has now become apparent in politics, economics and science. Many taboos have emerged in social conventions and traditions. Techniques and machines brought about the industrial revolution; man has been taken up into the cogs of the machinery and has lost his basic humanity. Man, surrounded by machines, mass communications and organized systems, has become alienated from freedom and spontaneity. Zen seems unusually well-suited to break the deadlock facing modern man.

Science has now emerged into the atomic and outer space age. Originally based on humanism, science gradually came to be considered all powerful and autonomous.

In this way it moved in the wrong direction, luring mankind toward destruction. Zen seems to have a vital role in correcting this false tendency of science.

Although the world is said to be moving toward a thaw, the two ideological camps are still in sharp conflict. The weak nations are caught in the middle, wavering from left to right.

Zen offers the possibility of basically undercutting this dualism. It can help man overcome the conflict of ideologies for the first time.

The West tends to emphasize the individual over the group. But even in individual man there are two facets. They are the false self and the true self.

No matter how much the individual is emphasized it does no good if the emphasis is on the false self. Through the true self the dignity of man emerges. In Christianity, God is worshiped as "an absolute other" (das ganz Andere); he is separated from man. Zen, on the hand returns man to this original wholeness and shows him his true self.

In Buddhism the true self is called Buddha-nature. Buddha-nature includes man's religious nature and true humanity. It is deeply involved in human dignity. Thinkers in Europe and America have sensed this. Zen, with its emphasis on man's true self, has given them new insights into human potentialities. Christianity talks about a future kingdom of heaven and makes it the dwelling place of the soul.

But Zen considers this too far removed from the actual world.

Zen tries to help man live fully in this world. This is called the expression of full function. Zen stresses the present rather than future, this place rather than heaven. It aims at making actuality the pure land.

In religion the most important thing is not miracle. Religion, of course, transcends the world of science, but it should not conflict with science. Buddhism is a world religion that envelopes science. Any religion that hopes to appeal to modern man must embrace science and as well as transcend it. Zen does this.

In conclusion Zen (1) frees man from enslavement to machines and reestablishes his humanity; (2) eases mental tension and brings peace of mind, and (3) enables man to use his full potentialities in daily life.

From this grow the Zen characteristics of simplicity, profundity, creativity, and vitality that have attracted so many Westerners.

8 More Britons Now Millionaires

LONDON (Kyodo-Reuter)—Eight more Britons have qualified for the "millionaire's club" by getting an annual income of more than £100,000.

This is revealed in the report of the inland revenue for the financial year 1958-59.

The eight newcomers bring the latest official total of U.K. millionaires to 54, the highest for 10 years.

But of an income of £100,000, the tax collector takes £88,684, if it is an earned income; £89,343 if it is unearned. In either case, an unmarried "millionaire" would keep less than two shillings and six-pence in the pound sterling.

Paradoxically, people in the £75,000 to £100,000 income bracket formed a more exclusive group than the millionaires; there were only 35 of them.

TELEVISION

Today's TV Choice

3:30-4:50 p.m.—Chiemi Eri Show; with Yoshiaki Takei, Tokyo Cuban Boys orch., others. from Sankei Hall, Tokyo (ch. 10)

6:00-6:35—Musical: "Sukanpo no Sakukoro" with Victor Children's Chorus, Dark Ducks Quartet, Masao Hirata Dance Troupe, others (ch. 1)

9:15-9:45—British Movie: "Mantovani" with Johnny James, Mantovani Orch. & Dance Troupe, others (in Japanese) ch. 40)

See calendar on sports page for televised sports events

(Ch. 1) NHK (JOAK-TV)

7:00 a.m.—News & Weather, 7:55—Overseas News
8:00—News & Weather
11:00—TV for Schools
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:12—Weather, 12:15—Variety Show, 12:40—Cooking, 12:55—Overseas Report
6:00—Dancing Fantasy, 6:55—Weather
7:00—News, 7:15—Drama, 7:30—What's My Secret?
8:00—Popular Songs, 8:30—Drama
10:00—News, 10:15—Overseas News

(Ch. 3) NHK (JOAB-TV)

2:30 p.m.—Movie Short (color TV test, Tokyo local)
7:00—History of Music, 7:30—Teach Me English
8:00—Science of Earth, 8:30—Way to Youth
9:00—Lectures on Agriculture, 9:30—High School Geometry
10:00—High School Physics, 10:30—Study of German

(Ch. 4) NTV (JOAX-TV)

7:00 a.m.—News, 7:12—Weather, 7:45—News
8:00—Children's Hour, 8:25—Cartoon
9:00—Cooking, 9:20—Memo
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:15—Songs and Quiz, 12:40—Women's News,
1:00—Cooking, 1:30—My Beauty Hint
5:37—Cartoon, 5:45—Weather, 5:50—News
6:00—Puppet Drama, 6:15—Movie "Mickey Mouse Club," 6:45—News Flash, 6:55—Int'l News
7:00—Drama, 7:30—Movie
8:00—Samurai Movie, 8:30—Movie "Father Knows Best"
9:00—Today's Events, 9:10—Sports, 9:15—Pro Boxing
10:00—Drama, 10:30—Drama
11:00—Telenews (in English), 11:10—Weather

(Ch. 6) KRT (JOKR-TV)

7:10 a.m.—Sports Flash, 7:15—Weather & Travel Memo, 7:40—Face of Today, 7:50—Overseas News
8:10—Sports Flash, 8:15—Children's Hour
11:20—Women's School (handicraft), 11:55—Weather
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:15—Chanson Hour (Hideo Ko), 12:45—Women's Weekly Topics
1:00—Women's News, 1:15—Cooking
5:25—Movie Short, 5:50—News
6:00—Cartoon, 6:15—Comedy, 6:50—Weather
7:00—Drama, 7:30—Variety Show
8:00—Comedy, 8:30 Samurai Drama
9:00—Reportage "From North & South," 9:15—Drama, 9:45—News, 9:55—Sports
10:00—Drama, 10:30—Art Salon
11:00—TV Guide, 11:05—Overseas News, 11:15—Face of Today

(Ch. 8) FUJI (JOCX-TV)

11:00 a.m.—Weather, 11:45—News
12:00 p.m.—Comedy, 12:45—Sports News
2:30—Sumo Championship, from Kuramae
6:00—Overseas News, 6:15—Cartoon Movie, 6:45—News
7:00—Drama, 7:30—Movie "Lone Ranger"
8:00—Movie, 8:30—Drama
9:00—Interview, 9:15—Drama, 9:45—News, 9:55—Sports
10:00—Drama, 10:20—Overseas Weekly News, 10:30—Weekly Sports, 10:45—Studio News

(Ch. 10) NET (JOEX-TV)

10:00-11:55 a.m.—TV for Schools
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:12—Weather, 12:15—Cooking
2:00—TV for Students
4:50—Drama "Kimiwa Nanio Mitsumeteiru"
6:00—Puppet Drama, 6:15—Feature Movie, 6:45—News, 6:57—Weather
7:00—Drama, 7:30—Drama
8:00—Drama, 8:30—Husband, Wife Interview
9:00—Interview (talk on Olympics), 9:45—News, 9:57—Weather
10:30—Sports, 10:35—Overseas News

RADIO

Monday, Feb. 1

FEN TOKYO (810 Kcs.)

NEWS: Every hour on the hour.
6:05 a.m.—Rise & Shine, 7:10—Morning Meditations, 7:15—Bob and Ray, 7:30—The Morning Show, 8:05—Take 25, 8:30—Don McNeill's Breakfast Club, 9:05—Galen Drake, 9:30—Arthur Godfrey, 9:55—Les Paul and Mary Ford, 10:05—Turn Back the Clock, 10:30—You Name It, We Play It, 11:05—Morning Melodies, 11:15—Koffee Klatsch, 11:30—Tennessee Ernie, 11:55—Rhythm Rangers.
12:15 p.m.—Disc 'n' Data, 1:05—Bob Hope Show, 1:15—The New Yorkers, 1:30—Bill Weaver Show, 2:05—Matinee Concert, 3:05—Waltz Time, 3:15—Behind the Story, 3:30—Music Amigos, 3:45—Ebony & Ivory, 4:05—Cisco Kid, 4:30—Journey Into Melody.
5:05—Journey Into Melody, 5:30—Man About Town, 6:15—Weathervane, 6:20—Spotlight on Sports, 6:30—Music by Candlelight, 7:05—Shortwave USA, 7:15—American Music Hall, 7:30—Meet the Press, 7:55—Duffy's Tavern, 8:05—It's All Music, 8:30—Voices Speak Jazz.
9:10—News on the Light Side, 9:15—Pat Boone, 9:30—FBI in Peace and War, 9:55—Art Baker's Notebook, 10:05—Air Express, 10:30—Classical Album, 11:05—Jazz Concert, 11:30—Man With a Band.

Tuesday, Feb. 2

12:05 a.m.—Round Midnight, 1:05—One O'clock Jump, 1:30—One Night Stand 2:05—While the City Sleeps, 3:05—Music for Everyone, 4:05—Dawn Patrol, 5:05—Five by Five, 5:15—Barn and Jamboree.

JAPANESE STATIONS

JOAK (590 Kcs.) JOAB (690 Kcs.) JOKR (950 Kcs.) JOQR (1,130 Kcs.) JOZ, JOZ2, JOZ3, (3,925, 6.053 & 9,595 Kcs.) JOLF (1,310 Kcs.) JORF (Subject to Change without Notice)

A.M. PROGRAM

7:00-7:20—Excerpts from "La Boheme" (Puccini), Torino Radio Orch. (AB).* 7:35-8:00—Bach Church Music Collection. (AB)*
8:05-8:30—Carmen Suite (Bizet), Philadelphia Orch. (AK)*

P.M. PROGRAM

1:05-2:00—Popular Music. (RF).* 1:05-2:00—Children's Corner (Debussy), Gieseking (piano); Excerpts from Concerti Grosso "Four Seasons" (Vivaldi); N.Y. Phil. Sym. Orch.; etc. (KR)*
2:00-3:00—A Three Cornered Hat (Falla), Madrid Sym. Orch.; Billy the Kid (Copland), Philadelphia Orch. (AB).* 2:05-3:00—Popular Music. (RF)*
3:05-4:00—Classic Music. (RF)*
4:00-4:30—Popular Music. (AB).* 4:00-4:30—Popular Music. (QR).* 4:30-5:00—Piano Sonata in E flat, K 282 (Mozart); etc., Midori Tanabe (piano). (AB)
6:00-6:05—English News, Louis Bush. (AB)
7:15-8:00—Popular Music & Jazz. (RF)*
8:05-9:00—Dance Music. (RF)*
10:30-11:00—Introduction & Rondo Capriccioso (Saint-Saens); etc., Igor Oistrakh (violin). (KR).* 10:35-11:00—Latin American Music, NHK-Pops Orch. (AK)
11:00-11:30—Chorus by Vienna Boys' Chorus (JOZ).* 11:20-12:00—Popular Music. (RF).* 11:45-12:15—Popular Music. (KR)*

AFTER MIDNIGHT

12:00-12:30—popular Music. (RF).* 12:15-1:15—English Hour; News, Popular Music & Jazz. (KR).* 12:30-1:00—Jazz. (RF).* 12:40-1:30 Classic Music. (QR)*
2:30-3:30 & 3:35-4:00—Popular Music. (LF)*
4:00-4:30—Popular Music. (LF)* 4:30-4:50—Classic Music. (LF)*

NHK-FM (7.3 MC)

7:00-9:00 p.m.—Liszt Album: Mephisto Waltz, Rubinstein (piano): Les Preludes, Phil. Orch.; Hungarian Rhapsodies No. 1 & No. 2, Cziffra (piano); Piano Concerto No. 2 in A, Cziffra (piano), Phil. Orch.; Hungarian Rhapsodies No. 6, No. 12 & No. 15, Cziffra (piano); Tasso, Phil. Orch.*

* Records

What's Going On This Week

Music

Feb. 1

HAJIME SUZUKI, cello; **SUSUMU NAGAI**, piano. Evening of cello sonatas. Dalichi Seimei Hall, 6:30 p.m.

Feb. 4

IGOR OISTRAKH, USSR violinist. Hibiya Hall, 6:30 p.m. Program A: Chaconne (Bach); Violin Sonata "Kreutzer" in A (Beethoven); Violin Sonata No. 2 (Prokofiev); Prelude, Rondo and Capriccio (Saint-Saens).

Feb. 5

IGOR OISTRAKH, violin. Sankei Hall, 6:30 p.m. Program B: Chaconne (Vitali); Violin Sonata No. 1 in G (Brahms); Fantasy in C (Schumann-Kreisler); Violin Sonata in C (Franck); Valse, Scherzo (Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 5 and 6

KAZUKO YASUKAWA, pianist. Hibiya Hall, 6:30 p.m. Chopin Evening (150th birth anniversary). Sonata in B Min.; Etsudes, Nocturnes, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Polonaises; 24 Preludes Op. 28.

OPERA "COSI FAN TUTTE" (Mozart). Yomiuri Hall, 6:30 p.m. by the **NIKI-KAI**. Conductor, Carl Caelius; producer, Takehisa Kinoshita. With the Kyoto Municipal Symphony Orch.

Feb. 6

IGOR OISTRAKH, violin. Bunkyo Ward Hall, 6:30 p.m. Program C: Violin Sonata No. 1 Unaccompanied (Bach); Violin Sonata No. 2 in C (Brahms); Poeme (Chausson); Violin Sonata (Ysaye); Ballet Music from "Cinderella" (Prokofiev); Caprices (Paganini).

Exhibitions (art, others)

At Department Stores

MATSUYA (Ginza): **Abstracts by Tadashi Sugimata, 6th fl. until Feb. 3.**

MATSUZAKAYA (Ueno): **Dyeing by Nagahama School, 7th fl. Feb. 2-7; Also Modern art exhibits** (including, oils, Japanese style paintings, etc.), **5th fl. Feb. 2-7.**

MITSUKOSHI (Ikebukuro): **Exhibits by students of Middle schools in Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 6th fl. Feb. 2-7.**

MITSUKOSHI (Nihonbashi): **Oils by Jihei Osakabe, 6th fl.; Hobby exhibit by Toso-kai, 6th fl.; Rare treasures of Sanuki Kompira Shrine, Shikoku, 7th fl.; Art exhibits by Tokyo students, 7th fl.; Pasted rag-pictures by Izayoi-kai members, 7th fl.; All Feb. 2-7.**

SHIROKIYA (Nihonbashi): **Paintings by Ryonosuke Shimomura, 5th fl.; Also European Fashion Book display and sale, 6th fl.; both Feb. 2-7**

TAKASHIMAYA (Nihonbashi): **Modern woodblock prints, 6th fl.; Dyeing exhibits by members of Kinuta-kai, 6th fl.; Also oils by Tokado-kai, 8th fl.; All Feb. 2-7.**

Other Galleries

BRIDGESTONE GALLERY (Kyobashi): **Paintings by Corot, Manet, Cezanne, Monet, etc.; Also ancient sculptures and potteries** (closed Mondays).

BUNGEI SHUNJU GALLERY (Ginza): **Oils by Selichi Hara, until Feb. 6.**

FORMES GALLERY (Ginza): **Oils by Hiroko Sei, Feb. 2-6.**

FUJI PHOTO SALON (2nd fl. Sukiyabashi Shopping Center): **Photographs of trip abroad by Rokuzaemon Kineya, Feb. 2-8.**

GINZA GALLERY (Ginza): **"Gunten"** (oils by members of Niki-kai, until Feb. 3; Also calligraphy by students by Daito Bunka University, Feb. 4-9.

JAPANESE FOLK CRAFT MUSEUM (Komaba): (closed Feb.)

KONISHIROKU GALLERY (Ginza): **Photos by Chosuke Tani, until Feb. 3; Also photos by Kiyoshi Fujikawa, Feb. 5-10.**

METROPOLITAN ART MUSEUM (Ueno Park): **"Shodo Geijutsu-ten"** (calligraphy), Feb. 2-8; **"Keisei-kai"** (calligraphy), Feb. 2-8; **"Shinkyo Bijutsu-ten"** (paintings, handicraft, sculptures), until Feb. 8.

MURAMATSU GALLERY (Ginza): **"Kinyo-kai exhibition"** (oils), Feb. 3-8.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WESTERN ART (Ueno Park): **Matsukata collection, 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.** (closed Mondays).

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MODERN ART (Kyobashi): **Sketches by Tessai Tomioka, Shiko Imamura, Sotaro Yasui, Ryuzaburo Umehara, Ryusei Kishida, others, until Feb. 21.**

NEZU ART MUSEUM (Aoyama): **Paintings, carvings, ceramics, lacquer-ware, metal work, Chinese bronze, etc.** (closed Mondays).

SATO GALLERY (Ginza): **Cartoons by Toshiyuki Shigemura, until Feb. 7.**

YOSEIDO GALLERY (Ginza): **Modern woodblock prints by 20 contemporary British artists, until Feb. 13.**

Customs

Feb. 4

SETSUBUN. Traditional bean throwing festival will be held at temples and shrines all over the country. Feb. 4 is the last day of winter according to the lunar calendar and the people observe the day by throwing beans to drive away imaginary devils while shouting "In with good luck, out with bad luck." For the occasion popular sumo wrestlers, actors and other celebrities act as men of the year.

In Tokyo a gala event will be held at the Hommonji Temple in Ikegami. At 1 p.m. a parade of 250 men of the year clad in "kamishimo" (old ceremonial dress) led by iron club carriers and firemen will leave Tokumochi Hall near Ikegami Station for the temple. At 2 p.m. a ceremony will be held in the main hall and from 2 p.m. the bean throwing will take place for about half an hour. The temple is located at 13 Moto-Ikegami, Ota-ku, Tel. 75-0006 or 1042. It is near Ikegami Station on the Ikegami line starting from Gotanda Station or between Omori Ave. and Ave. B.

At **ZOJOJI TEMPLE** in Shiba Park a procession of some 300 men of the year led by pages in costumes will leave the temple at 10:30 a.m. and proceed to Tokyo Tower. At noon the bean throwing will take place in front of the temple hall.

At **GOKOKUJI TEMPLE** in Otsuka, at 16, Sakashita, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tel. 94-0764, the same ceremony will be held at 1 and 7 p.m.

At **KAMEIDO TENJIN**, 25, 3-chome, Kameido, Koto-ku the bean throwing will take place from 5-6 p.m.

At **GOJO TEMPLE** in Ueno Park a gala ceremony will be performed from 4-5 p.m. Red and green demons will first have a conversation with the priest and then the priest will throw beans with the words, "In with good luck, out with bad luck." Tel. 82-4306.

In Kyoto various rites and events take place on Feb. 3 and 4 in connection with Setsubun.

TANUKIDANI FUDO-IN, Sakyo-ku: a holy fire will be set up at 6 and 11 a.m. and at 2 and 4 p.m. The bean throwing takes place at 11 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m. on Feb. 3. On Feb. 4 at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. a large holy fire will be burnt.

SUGA SHRINE, Sakyo-ku: On Feb. 3 the bean throwing will be performed by popular movie stars and fencing dedicated. Court music and dances will be presented on Feb. 3 and 4. A talisman against bad luck will be given to the worshipers on both days.

SEMBON SHAKA-DO, Kamikyo-ku: On Feb. 3 women of the year wearing "Okame" masks will parade through the nearby streets with bean throwers. At 3 p.m. on Feb. 4 a holy fire will be burnt and men and women of the year will receive prayers which are believed to protect them against bad luck. Then they follow the priest who carries a lighted torch and walk around the shrine three times. While parading the priest shouts "In with good luck, out with ill luck." At the same time dances by geisha and the bean throwing will take place.

YASAKA SHRINE Gion, Higashiyama-ku: Dances and bean throwing by geisha will be held on Feb. 3 and 4.

The following events take place only on Feb. 4, also in Kyoto.

SHIMO KAMO SHRINE, Sakyo-ku: A festival to drive away bad luck will be held at 10 a.m. Also at 1 p.m. a target made in the shape of a demon will be shot with arrows symbolizing the chasing away of bad luck. At 3 p.m. a large sacred fire will be set up.

SEIGOIN, Sakyo-ku: At 2 p.m. archery and fencing will be dedicated to be followed by a program of bean throwing and demon dances. The whole affair ends at 8 p.m.

KITANO TENMANGU, Kitano, Kamiyo-ku: Dramatic performances, dances by geisha and bean throwing will take place at 1:30 p.m.

HINATA DAIJINGU, Higashiyama-ku. Dances by Gion "maiko" (teen-age professional dancers) and rice cake throwing will be performed at 2 p.m. Throughout the day Shinto sacred music and dancing will be presented.

Feb. 4

LANTERN FESTIVAL of Kasuga Shrine, Nara. More than 3,000 stone or metal lanterns will be lit for the first time in the new year.

Feb. 5-7

SNOW FESTIVAL in Odori Park, Sapporo, Hokkaido. Elaborate snow images are put on show.

Feb. 6

FIRE FESTIVAL of Kannokura Shrine, Shingu, Wakayama Pref. Youngsters each dressed in white and carrying burning torches pay homage to the shrine on a hill, turning the entire area into a sea of light.

Noh

Feb. 6

KANZE KAIKAN: Noh Program by Women Performers: Noh "Hokaso" and "Kazuraki." Kyogen "Fumi-zumo." 1 p.m.

Feb. 7

KANZE KAIKAN: Noh "Ashikari," Kyogen "Funawatashi Muko," Noh "Umegae," Noh "Kurama Tengu." 10 a.m.

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Monday Quarterbacking

Times at Bat

By JIN KAYAMA

Zengakuren & Baseball

Give credit to the long-haired specialists in Russian songs who belong to the ultraleftist student organization Zengakuren for coming up with some cute new wrinkles in their favorite game of deceit and double-cross.

We wouldn't be wasting our breath on the long-haired ones in this column if they hadn't sullied the good name of sports in general and baseball in particular.

It all began two days before the scheduled departure of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi for Washington a couple of weeks back to sign the historic document that would guarantee, among other things, continued prosperity of the noble game of baseball in Japan.

A brazen youth appeared at the offices of Tokyo International Airport and wanted to rent one of the big private reception rooms in the lobby of the terminal building. He said he represented the celebrated baseball team of Waseda University.

The man in charge was only too glad to accommodate the Waseda ball players. Accordingly, a choice room—the largest—was placed at the disposal of the "ball players." Nothing was felt amiss probably because the Toei Flyers, a pro outfit, were to leave the next night for Hawaii for a goodwill series and some Waseda players could be in need of a room to take care of those who wanted to give the Flyers a big send-off.

Anyway, the next night—on the eve of Kishi's departure—long-haired, leather-lunged youths in twos and threes began to file into the reception room reserved for Waseda. By 11 p.m. the Flyers had left. The lobby was beginning to thin out.

Imagine the chagrin of the airport staffers when they saw the long-haired ones streaming out of the reception room, all singing Russian songs, to join their comrades in the main lobby, who had arrived earlier to give black headlines to the world press the next day.

It wasn't until the next morning that the airport authorities were able to confirm over the phone what they had learned the hard way—that no baseball player of any size and shape would join a group which specializes in singing Russian songs.

When the big riot at the airport was at its peak, all Waseda players were sound asleep at their dormitory in Abe Memorial Hall three miles away from the airport.

* * *

Faces in the Crowd

Roberto Barbon, the light-footed Cuban second baseman of the Hankyu Braves, playing hide-and-seek with beefy professional wrestler Rikidozan because the hot-tempered one was looking for him high and low in the sprawling Osaka-Kobe area after a sports daily had quoted the Cuban as saying that professional wrestling was not much of a sport . . . a curvaceous fashion model soaking her pillows wet every night, lamenting over the loss of her eyesight after a disastrous car accident in the company of a pro ball player who was drunk at the time he was driving . . . the same player, since traded to a second-rate team, later losing his driver's license for drunken driving that brought grief to his erstwhile girl friend . . . Shigeru Chiba, manager of cellarite Kintetsu in the Pacific League, getting all excited over the acquisition of some castoffs from the Yomiuri Giants . . . a worldwide foreign wire service, without batting an eye or without as much as an "I beg your leave," quoting a passage in Chinese sage Chuangtze's book in terms of Japanese land measure . . . without knowing that in Chuangtze's days (a couple of thousand years ago) the Chinese never knew there was a country called Japan . . . and without knowing that there is a whale of difference between Chinese "li" and Japanese "ri" . . . and so to press.

Furukawa Cops Hockey Title

The Furukawa Denko Co. sextet yesterday won the 28th All-Japan ice hockey championship, by beating the Oji Seishi squad, 4-2, in the finals at the Fukuoka Sports Center in Kyushu. It was the company's second consecutive title win.

NBA, NHL Scores

NEW YORK (UPI)—National Basketball Association results Saturday:

New York 115 Philadelphia 108
Boston 129 Cincinnati 107
Detroit 117 St. Louis 107

National Hockey League results Saturday:

Boston 3 Detroit 2
Montreal 2 Chicago 2 (tie)
Toronto 3 New York 2

Today's Sports
With TV Programs

Pro boxing—10-round fight between Fukuchi and Ishii, 7 p.m., Korakuen Gym. (Ch. 4—9:15-10 p.m.) **Pro baseball**—Toei Flyers vs. Hawaii All-Stars, 2 p.m., Honolulu. **Horse Race**—Urawa Races, 2nd day, noon, Urawa.

Sports News In Brief

Japan Sextet Loses

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—Japan's touring Olympic hockey team bowed to Minnesota Duluth, 7-3, Saturday night in its first appearance in the United States.

The Japanese displayed crisp skating and a busy goalie in Toshiei Homma, who turned away 44 shots, but lacked size and punch.

Center Shinichi Homma scored Japan's first goal in the second period. Takashi Kakihara and Hoshiro Miyazaki counted in the final period.

Swim Marks Broken

SAN JOSE, Calif. (UPI)—Chris von Saltza of the Santa Clara Swim Club broke two of her own American indoor records Saturday in the San Jose AAU meet here. Two other indoor records were also bettered.

Miss Von Saltza swam the 100-yard freestyle event in 56 seconds flat, 6/10 of a second faster than her record 56.6 time. She then did the 250-yard freestyle in 2 minutes 36.1 seconds, 1/10 second better than the record time she set in the same meet here last year.

Lynn Burke won the 220-yard backstroke event in 2 minutes 18.5 seconds, bettering the American record of 2:19.8, held by Carin Cone.

Olympic Team

SANTIAGO (UPI)—The Chilean Olympic Committee has decided to send a 24-member team to the Rome Olympic Games, it was disclosed Sunday.

Oakland Picked

DALLAS (UPI) — Oakland, California, Saturday was awarded the eighth franchise in the new American Football League to end days of haggling over the final member of the new professional loop.

Handball Title

The Shibaura Institute of Technology handball team yesterday edged the Physical Education University team, 14-13, to win the sixth All-Japan indoor handball championship at Taito Gymnasium in Tokyo.

The victory gave Shibaura a clean sweep of all four major handball titles this year.

Thomas Smashes Own World High Jump Record in 1st Try

NEW YORK (UPI)—John Thomas, Boston University's high jump sensation, leaped higher than any man in history Saturday night when he set a world indoor record of 7 feet 1½ inches before a roaring crowd of 16,000 in the Millrose track and field meet at Madison Square Garden.

Shortly after Jim Grelle of Oregon won the feature Wanamaker mile in 4:06.4 and after Don Bragg had barely missed 16 feet in the pole vault, Thomas soared through the air in the smoke-filled arena to wipe out all previous high jump marks in the books.

His new record erased the 7 foot 1¼ inch mark he posted in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 21, 1959 and also rubbed out his own Millrose record of 7 feet. It also was ½ inch higher than the outdoor world mark held by Russia's Yuri Stepanov. However, indoor records are not considered in lists for official world marks.

Thomas cleared the mark on his very first attempt to defeat Olympic champion Charley Dumas of the University of Southern California.

Gonzales Subdues Ken Rosewall

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Pancho Gonzales pounded on his third straight tennis victim but had a scrap on his hands before subduing Ken Rosewall 6-4, 6-4, Saturday night.

In an earlier match, Alex Olmedo extended his domination over Tony Trabert to two matches in a row with a 6-4, 6-3 victory.

Chick Shines in Slalom

ALTA, Utah (UPI)—Japan's Chiharu (Chick) Igaya, displaying brilliant form, won the men's giant slalom event Saturday at the national alpine ski meet at Alta.

Oddvar Rennestad of Norway and Canada's Elizabeth Greene won the combined championships.

Rennestad, who won the men's downhill on Thursday, won the men's division with 4.09.2. Greene, a member of Canada's Olympic team, copped honors in the women's category, although her point total was not immediately available.

Igaya demonstrated impressive form in winning the men's giant slalom. He negotiated the 50-gate course in 1:03.4.

In the 48-gate men's slalom, Jim Heuga was the winner on a shortened course, 50.9;41.1. Other top finishers were Igaya, 52.8; 41.5; Rennestad, 52.3; 42.8; Anderson, 52.9; 42.8; Fred Tommy, 54.0; 42.8.

Records Smashed in U.S. Varsity Basketball Series

NEW YORK (UPI)—Tom Stith, William and Mary and Ohio State had merry times smashing college basketball records Saturday night.

Stith, St. Bonaventure's 6-5 junior center, set a Buffalo Memorial Auditorium record of 46 Saurday night while pacing a 93-80 tory over Marshall. Larry O'Connor of Canisius and John Clunde of Navy shared the old auditorium high of 42.

But it's doubtful if any round-ball players and their fans had more fun Saturday than the William and Mary Indians and Ohio State Buckeyes.

William and Mary upset the West Virginia Mountaineers, the ogres of the Southern Conference, at Norfolk, Va., 94-86. Jeff Cohen, a 6-6, 225-lb. junior from Los Angeles, was the hero in the triumph that snapped third-ranked West Virginia's conference victory streak at 56. Cohen scored 34 points and grabbed 20 rebounds while All-America Jerry West scored 42 for the losers.

Ohio State, ranked fifth in the nation, ran up the biggest point-total in its history while crushing Michigan State, 111-79. The Buckeyes collected two more points than the previous school high of 109 registered recently against Delaware.

Bottles Fly in Cricket Match

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (Kyodo-Reuter)—Firemen, mounted police and a riot squad in steel helmets battled with an angry bottle-throwing crowd of West Indians here Saturday on the third day of the second test match between England and the West Indies.

More than 100 people were injured and taken to hospital. It is now questionable whether the match will be allowed to continue.

Crewe Upsets Tottenham in Cup Play

LONDON (AP)—Little-known Crewe Alexandra scored 10 minutes from time for a 2-2 draw against English Soccer Cup favorites Tottenham Hotspur Saturday—the big upset of fourth-round matches.

Crewe, a fourth-division team and a 2,000-1 betting shot against winning the Cup, trailed the English League leaders, 2-1, after 77 minutes. But the boys from Crewe kept plugging away.

Their enthusiasm paid off in the 80th minute. Right Winger Jim Coleman whipped across a pass and Llewellyn was there to hit the ball home.

The sell-out crowd of 20,000 —Crew's ground is one of the smallest in England—went wild with delight. Now Crewe meets Totenham, 7-1 favorites to win the Cup, in a reply in London Wednesday night.

Results in British soccer league and Cup matches Saturday (home teams first):

English Cup—fourth round
Bradford City 3 Bournemouth 1
Huddersfield 0 Luton Town 1
Rotherham 1 Brighton 1
Swansea 0 Burnley 0
Crewe Alexandra 2 Tottenham Hotspur 2
Scunthorpe United 0 Port Vale 1
Sheffield Wednesday 2 Peterborough 0
Sheffield United 3 Nottingham Forest 0
West Bromwich Albin 2 Bolton 0
Wolverhampton Wanderers 2 Charlton 1
Southampton 2 Watford 2
Liverpool 1 Manchester United 3
Leicester 2 Fulham 1
Chelsea 1 Aston Villa 2
Bristol Rovers 3 Preston North End 3
Blackburn 1 Blackpool 1
(End English Cup matches).
Scottish Cup—first round
Aberdeen 5 Orenchin City 0
Albion Rovers 2 Tarff Rovers 1
Berwicks Rangers 1 Rangers 3
Clyde 2 Third Lanark 0
Dunfermline Athletic 1 St Johnstone 1
East Fife 0 Partick Thistle 2
Keith 3 Hamilton Academicals 0
Kilmarnock 5 Stranbraer 0
Morton 0 East Stirling 1
Queen of the South 2 Dumbarton 1
Queen's Park 2 Raith Rovers 0
St Mirren 15 Glasgow University 0
Stenhousemuir 2 Rothes 0
(End Scottish Cup results)

English League
Division 2
Plymouth Argyle 1 Cardiff City 1

Division 3
Barnsley vs Accrington Stanley postponed
Bury, 0 Newport County 1
Colchester United 0 Coventry City 0
Halifax Town vs Chesterfield postponed
Mansfield Town vs. Swindon Town postponed
Norwich City 1 Queens Park Rangers 0
Reading 5 Tranmere Rovers 4
Shrewsbury Town 3 Wrexham 2
Southend United 1 York City 1

Scottish League
Division 1
Hearts 1 Motherwell 1

LONDON (AP)—Top places in the British soccer standings after Saturday league matches. (Because of the English Cup games, no matches were played in Division 1 of the English League).

English League
Division 2

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts.
Aston Villa	18	6	4	66	24	42
Cardiff City	17	7	4	62	36	41
Rotherham United	14	8	5	48	37	36
Middlesbrough	14	6	7	65	41	34
Huddersfield	12	7	8	51	32	31

Scottish League
Division 1

Hearts	16	6	2	72	36	38
Rangers	16	2	5	63	22	34
Kilmarnock	16	1	6	44	32	33
Motherwell	11	6	7	44	46	28
Dundee	11	5	7	44	35	27

'Asahi Wins Relay

The Asahi Kasei Co. eight-man team yesterday won the annual Asahi marathon relay between Fukuoka and Moji. Winners covered the 114-kilometer course in 6 hours 2 minutes 27 seconds.

Thailander Drops Bout

Japan's first-ranking bantamweight Mitsuharu Ikeda decisioned top-ranking Thai bantamweight Virinoi Chareoumuang in a 10-rounder last night at the Asakusa Public Hall.

United States Selects 10-Man Speed Skating Team to Winter Games

SQUAW VALLEY, Calif. (AP)—The U.S. speed skating team, not only to next month's Winter Olympics but to future events as well, was selected Saturday after a month of training.

The 10-man squad chosen by Coach Eddie Schroeder and Manager Al Zirkel represents both youth and experience.

The team:

Bill Disney, 27, Alhambra, Calif.; Terry McDermott, 19, Essexville, Mich.; Don McDermott, 30, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.; Bill Carow, 25, Madison, Wis.; Dick Hunt, 24, Los Angeles; Eddie Rudolph, 28, Northbrook, Ill.; Keith Meyers, 21, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Floyd Bedbury, 22, St. Paul, Minn.; Ross Zucco, 25, Hollydale, Calif., and Arnold Uhrlass, 28, Elmhurst, N.Y.

In Saturday's final trials Zucco skated 10,000 meters (6.2 miles) in 17 min. 27.9 sec., one-tenth of a second off the American record. Uhrlass' time was 17.28.2. They skated on the 400-meter outdoor Olympic Oval.

Figure Skate Title

SEATTLE (UPI)—David Jenkins, a 22-year-old medical student, won his fourth U.S. national skating title Saturday night with a sizzling display of free-style skating.

The victory also assured him of a berth on the U.S. Olympic team which will vie with the world's best skaters next month.

Nordic Trials

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Al Vincelette of Denver University, narrowly missed a sweep of the jumping competition Saturday as 15 skiers made bids for the U.S. Olympic Nordic combined team.

Vincelette finished first in the jumping last Monday and again Wednesday, and led the pack entering Saturday's competition in the Nordic combined standings. These include skiers' performances both in jumping and in cross-country. The third and last cross-country race will be held Sunday with the final results helping to establish the U.S. Nordic team in the Winter Olympics.

Farwell jumped 198 and twice hit 194 feet to collect 220.2 points Saturday, while Vincelette had leaps of 184, 196 and 200 feet for 221.1 points.

Russians Lead

DAVOS, Switzerland (AP)—Russian skaters, led by world record-holder Evegenyi Grishin, took top honors on the first day of the Swiss international speed skating championships here Saturday.

Grishin easily took the 500-meter race, his specialty while his compatriot, newcomer Valerii Kotov, won the 3,000 meters ahead of East Germany's Helmut Kuhnert.

Despite a relatively slow 4:59.3 in the 3,000 meters, veteran Grishin's victory by nearly one second in the 500 meters left him in first place in the over-all classification with a lead of one-twentieth of a point over Russia's Oleg Goncharenko.

Louis Favors Floyd Over Ingo

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Former boxing king Joe Louis says Floyd Patterson's chances of regaining his heavyweight crown from Sweden's Ingemar Johansson have improved.

Louis told a sports gathering Saturday: "Johansson is not taking care of himself. He's traveling all over the country and getting more and more out of shape. Patterson pretty much stays in shape."

Asked his opinion of Johansson, Louis replied:

"He's got a good right hand but not much else. Then, too, he's pretty easy to hit."

U.S. Names Curtis Cup Team Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Four veterans and three newcomers were named to the United States Curtis Cup team Saturday at the annual meeting of the U.S. Golf Association.

The veterans are Barbara McIntire, the 1959 U.S. women's champion; Anne Quast, the 1958 champion; JoAnne Gunderson, 1957 links queen; and Mrs. Anne Casey Johnstone.

The trio of newcomers is Judy Bell, Judy Eller, the current women's intercollegiate champion; and Joan Goodwin.

The Executive Committee also announced that the prize money for the U.S. Open has been raised from $40,000 to $50,000 this year, with the winner getting $12,000.

San Diego Open

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (UPI)—Johnny Pott, former Louisiana State collegian, shot a 4-under par 66 Saturday to grab the lead after three rounds of the 72-hole $25,000 San Diego Open with a score of 201.

Right on his heels was husky Mike Souchak, Grossinger, N.Y., who had a 67, and a total of 202 for 54 holes.

U.S. Cage Scores

NEW YORK (AP)—Saturday's U.S. college basketball results:

Western Kentucky 76, Lasalle 70
St. Bonaventure 93, Marshall (W. Va.) 80
Villanova 75, Canisius 66
Pitt 67, Dartmouth 62
Boston College 93, Georgetown (D.C.) 77
Seton Hall 83, Fordham 73
Brown 62, Northeastern 57
Penn State 77, Carnegie Tech 73
Princeton 94, Rutgers 79
Columbia 87, Army 66
Connecticut 64, Manhattan 56
Gettysburg 61, Bucknell 46
William and Mary 94, West Virginia 86
North Carolina State 80, Clemson 69
Georgia 69, Tennessee 62
Furman 93, Richmond 73
Georgia Tech 60, Alabama 48
Duke 79, South Carolina 65
Mississippi 66, Tulane 64
Auburn 55, Vanderbilt 54
Eastern Kentucky 100, Middle Tennessee 72
Louisville 86, Kentucky Wesleyan 71
Bradley 62, Marquette 59
Minnesota 86, Wisconsin 72
Ohio State 111, Michigan State 79
Purdue 83, Michigan 63
Dayton 62, Wake Forest 45
Colorado 58, Nebraska 54
Wichita 74, Houston 65
St. Louis 71, Drake 51
Indiana 82, Depaul 78
Illinois 71, Notre Dame 67
Hardin-Simmons 81, Arizona 63
California 67, Oregon State 48
UCLA 76, Air Force 75
Stanford 77, Oregon 61
Colorano State 69, Wyoming 50
Seattle 85, St. Mary's (Calif.) 67
Idaho 65, Montana State 63
Denver 107, New Mexico 79
San Jose State 57, San Diego State 52
Fresno State 71, Long Beach State 70
Southern California 90, Hickam Air Force 53

Chukyo Races

Yesterday's Results

1st race: Kyohiraiwa w-840, p-200; Hachisan p-540, New Young p-430; c-1,090 (2-3); 2nd race: Ulysses w-490, p-150; Kaiten p-190, Fukamidori p-160; c-470 (6-5); 3rd race: Buzen Matsukaze w-530, p-240; Aranami p-240; c-2,450 (2-5); Daily Triple: ¥15,680 (3-8-2). 4th race: Kakebi w-1,150, p-960; Fujimasaru p-160, c-6,020 (5-4); 5th race: Chitosechikara w-190, p-120; Shuzan p-160, Yamahime p-140, c-330 (2-5); 6th race: Hajime-O w-440, p-120; Miss Romance p-140, Taisei Winner p-110, c-550 (6-4); 7th race: Number Rexs w-1,150, p-260; Teshu p-160, Itsutomo p-660, c-2,650 (5-3); 8th race: Buzenkoshun w-350, p-170; Takarakatsufuji p-250, c-1,990 (3-1); 9th race: World Grace w-330, p-160; Miss Sekai p-190, c-2,240 (3-2); 10th race: Chikushi Hikari w-230, p-130; Hagurosan p-150, Tokinoseiji p-380; c-720 (3-4).

Soviet Girls Shade Rivals

OESTERSUND, Sweden (AP)—The Russian girls Saturday turned the opening fanfare of the 18th women's world skating tournament into a victory signal and swept the first four places in the opening 500 meters race.

Lidia Skoblikova won in 49:5 sec. before world record-holder Tamara Rylova, 49.7 and teammates Valentina Stenina, 50.1, and Natalia Donchenko, 50.4 The fifth in the Soviet favorite team, Klara Guseva, fell and ended up next to last.

The bitter cold of around 35 below F. was an obstacle, making the ice a bit rough, but otherwise conditions were fair with only gentle winds.

Sorry for Yuko

SEATTLE (AP)—Coach Edi Scholdan of Colorado Springs says he does not know why Yuko Araki failed to receive a berth on the Japanese Olympic figure skating team.

"She is very young, but very good," Scholdan said. "Her figures are on a very high standard and I am sure she would have been among the top 10 in figures."

Scholdan said Miss Araki had been promised a place on the team if she passed her test in America. She passed the test, he said, but was not accorded a berth by the Japanese Olympic Committee.

Japan Davis Cup Players Named

Osamu Ishiguro (Mitsubishi Denki Co.), Jo Furuta (Kwansei Gakuin University) and Akira Ichiyama (Kobe University) were named yesterday to represent Japan in the Davis Cup series this year, the Japan Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday.

The fourth member of the team will be named tomorrow by the Japan Davis Cup Committee.

Dodwell Tops YCAC

The Dodwell Co. rugby team yesterday sheliacked the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club (YCAC) squad, 35-6, in a goodwill game played at the YCAC ground.

Sam Snead's GOLF SCHOOL
How to Cure That Skied Shot

The skied shot is fairly common off teed-up shots. You can often see that ball sailing 100 yards up and 100 down.

Usually, the golfer who skies a shot will find the "white" of the ball imprinted near or at the top of his driver or other wood club he has used off the tee. To cure this error, it's best to discover first why it happens.

The skied shot is caused by a chopping downswing. The clubhead hits the ball and the ground at the same time. Let's take it from the start. First, guard against getting too much weight to the left at address. Don't play the ball too far to the right to cure the error—that won't help. Keep it inside the left heel.

Swing the clubhead back from the ball in a low arc, as shown by the dotted line in today's photo. Keep your wrists unbroken at the start of the swing and don't "freeze" your right elbow against your side on the backswing—let it move naturally.

All this helps produce a more level swat at the ball at impact, and should cure the skied shot.

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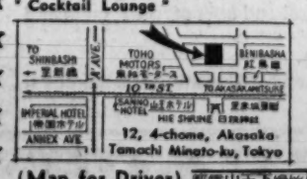

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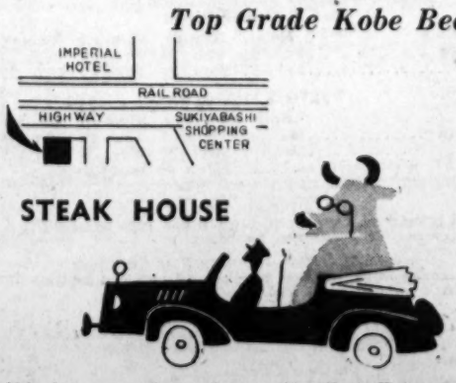

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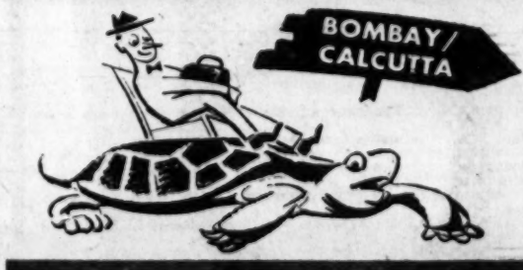

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Cotton Plans Canceled By Burma

OSAKA — Japanese cotton spinners and traders are expected shortly to protest Burma's reported cancellation of contracts for processing U.S.-supplied raw cotton.

According to the Council of Entrusted U.S. Raw Cotton Processors and Exporters in Osaka, the Burmese Government recently canceled processing contracts with some members of the council.

Under the contracts, the Japanese firms were to process a recent supply of U.S. raw cotton to Burma into four million yards of cloth and 550,000 pounds of yarn.

Observers, meantime, said Rangoon's action was in retaliation for Japan's refusal to accept Burmese demands for increases in Japan's reparation payments and purchases of Burmese rice. Last month, Burma suspended all governmental imports of Japanese merchandise. Issuance of import letters of credit for Japan was later ordered stopped.

The council, together with the Japan Cotton Yarn and Cloth Exporters Association, has decided to appeal to the Japanese Foreign Office for diplomatic action to settle the problem.

Papua Businessman Coming to Tokyo

THE HAGUE (AP)—The first Papuan businessman from Netherlands New Guinea, Nicolaas Jouwe, left here Saturday for a business mission to Tokyo. He is due Monday.

Jouwe represents the Papuan Export and Import Co., established with Japanese working capital in Hollandia, capital of Netherlands New Guinea.

Terminal Rates Set For Montreal, Quebec

The Japan-Atlantic and Gulf Freight Conference at a special meeting held Friday took action to establish the ports of Montreal and Quebec as terminal ports for the period of three months commencing March 1, 1960 terminating May 31, 1960. Terminal rates will be quoted, therefore, on all cargo destined for these ports for loading within this period.

Action was also taken to increase the minimum rates on iron and steel articles under Tariff Items Nos. 950 and 974. Effective April 1, 1960, therefore, the rate for iron and steel angles, bars, billets, blooms, hoops in coils or bundles, iron and steel in coils, plates, rails, rods (straight), sheets (including galvanized) and slabs will be "open" (subject to all tariff rules and regulations, except Rule 34, Japan Loading Ports) with a mininum rate of $15.50 per 2,240 lbs. or 40 cft., and the rate for wire, wire rods and reinforcing wire will be "open" (subject to all tariff rules and regulations) with a minimum rate of $15.50 per 2,240 lbs.

UPI-Sun Photo

Microscopic germs, as well as dust, are sucked up and destroyed by this vacuum cleaner, according to designer Vernon H. Tuson, who displays it in London. Tuson's machine, which is also a floor polisher, has two superfine meshes fashioned to trap matter as small as one 10-thousandth of a millimeter. Already in use in two of Britain's atomic research centers, the cleaner is believed to have special value for other industries and hospitals, and is being produced for mass marketing in the near future.

Japan's Textile Markets Undergo Marked Changes

By SHELDON WESSON

A glance at some statistics shows dramatically how Japan's textile markets have shifted in the past five years.

In the early 1950s, Indonesia and Pakistan accounted between them for as much as a third of Japan's cotton goods exports. In 1955 the U.S. hit top position in the customers' list. In 1959, Australia jumped to second position.

In 1955 Hongkong was in sixth place with five per cent of the total. In 1956-58, Hongkong's take has averaged over 10 per cent—much of that for manufacture into apparel for the higher-quality markets.

In this sense, it may be said that a full third of Japan's 1959 exports went to markets well above the quality level represented by the traditional African-Middle Eastern-Asian business. Only Thailand remains a really big Asian customer.

In filament rayon fabrics, the list of customers is completely dominated by the "less developed" countries. In spun rayon fabrics, only the Netherlands and West Germany figure to any important extent in the list, far overshadowed by sales to the "less developed" countries. In 1959, the United States popped into this list; although there is some question as to how much of the spun rayons shipped to the U.S. are actually re-exported to Latin America.

Exports of wool fabrics have almost doubled since 1955, the period during which the U.S. has come to play a leading part in the buying. By 1959, the U.S. represented half of the export market. But equally interesting is the relatively small but significant appearance of Canada, Switzerland and Denmark on the list—again, countries whose quality standards range well above those of the lower-income nations who have been Japan's traditional customers.

In silk fabrics, the situation hardly requires analysis. The U.S. dominates the export picture completely. Here, too, there has been a trend in the past decade, at some times more apparent than others, to develop exports of higher-quality higher-priced constructions.

Perhaps even more significant than the figures for fabrics are those for textile secondary products, principally apparel. Here, more than in primary products, is reflected the ability of Japan to meet the quality requirements of higher-income markets.

This business grew from nominal proportions to $155 million by 1955, and then to $275 million by 1959. Here is the last frontier for Japan's cheaper labor in the textile-apparel industry, for the proportion of labor value added goes up sharply in apparel.

In 1955, the U.S. and Canada between them represented 60 per cent of this business, while Australia added another 1.5 per cent and lower-income countries comprised the remainder. By 1959, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany had crept into statistically significant places, and higher-income customers represented about the same 60 per cent portion of the much expanded dollar volume.

Japan's approach to the coming decade, then, is one of greater efficiency in production and higher quality levels in export—the only ways in which she can keep ahead of the new producers who are breathing hard behind her.

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The writer wishes to thank the Japan Textile Export Statistics Association for developing on their IBM system special statistical studies which were used as the basis for some of the material in this article.

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The writer is Japan correspondent for Daily News Record (one of the Fairchild Publications, New York), leading American trade newspaper in the textile field.

New Industrial Expansion Begun in Yokkaichi Area

YOKKAICHI—Plans for developing Yokkaichi's seaside areas as a heavy and chemical industry zone will take a big step forward with the proposed establishment of plants by the Yawata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. and the Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd.

The Japan Synthetic Rubber is scheduled to start operating its Yokkaichi plant in the middle of this month. The Yawata Iron and Steel announced plans for expanding to Yokkaichi last December.

Yokkaichi drafted plans last autumn to induce the petroleum industry to locate itself in the southern sector of the harbor area and heavy industry in its northern zone.

In particular, Mie Prefecture and Yokkaichi are rushing plans to provide adequate industrial water supply, and a transportation network to the Yawata Iron and Steel's proposed plant here.

They will follow up the current third program for supplying industrial water in the north Ise district with a fourth program designed to secure an additional 250,000 tons of water a day.

A 40-meter-high dam capable of storing between three or four million tons of water will be built in Mie Prefecture to secure the source of industrial water.

The Central Government has also been asked to speed up completion of the new highway linking Nagoya and Yokkaichi and also build a new highway joining Osaka and Yokkaichi at the shortest distance.

If the plan to set up a plant of Yawata Iron and Steel Co. is materialized, more factories of related industries could be built in the Yokkaichi littoral industrial area. Thus Japan is likely to have another large industrial center in Yokkaichi soon.

The Japan Synthetic Rubber Co. completed two plants equipped with major production machines toward the end of last year and started trial production early last month. As the trial operation proved successful, the plants are expected to go into full operation in the middle of this month.

On the other hand, existing industrial plants are being expanded steadily. The Showa Yokkaichi Oil Co. completed a big oil factory capable of distilling 40,000 barrels of crude oil (approximately 6,000 kiloliter) per day in the spring of 1958. In the autumn of the same year, another plant for oil dissolution (capacity: 12,000 barrels a day) was completed. A feature of this plant is a gas separator, the first of its kind to be installed in local oil refineries.

The Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co. completed in March last the first part of its production facilities construction program for turning out petrochemical products by technically tieing up with American, British and German manufacturers. The second part of the construction program is now under way and is expected to be completed by next autumn.

In addition, the Mitsubishi Monsanto Kasei, Mitsubishi Chemical and Tokai Ammonium Sulphate Mfg. companies are pushing forward their own program to start production of petrochemical products.

Thus the Yokkaichi littoral industrial area is on its way to a remarkable expansion.

Tokyo's Airline, Airmail Schedules

(Subject to change without notice)

Monday

Departures

	Mail Closing Time Ordinary	Registered	
PAA 1030	0540	2205 Sun	
Hawaii, Los Angeles.			
NWA 1900	1350	1230	
U.S.A., Seattle, Canada.			
JAL 2230	1630	1615	
San Francisco, U.S.A., Mexico.			
JAL 1000	0540	0540	
Hongkong, China, North Korea, Malaya, Singapore.			
SWISSAIR 2325	1850	1615	
Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Switzerland.			
PAA 1100	0540	2205 Sun.	
Honolulu, San Francisco.			
KLM 1545	1040	1040	
Australia, New Zealand and other Oceania Is.			
KLM 2300	1850	1625	
Philippines, Italy, Malta, Tunisia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Madagascar, B. Congo, Angola, Zanzibar.			
AII 2345	1950	1835	
India, Nepal, British East Africa, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mozambique, East Pakistan, Aden, Bombay.			
SAS 2320	1850	1755	
Thailand, Indonesia, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Syria, Switzerland, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia. Hongkong-Bangkok - Calcutta - Karachi - Cairo-Geneva-Zurich.			
CPAL 1815			
Vancouver - Winnipeg - Toronto - Montreal.			
NWA 1430	1040	1040	
Okinawa-Manila.			
Air France 0930 Tues.	2340	2340	
South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Paris			

Arrivals

0720 PAA San Francisco-Honolulu.
1130 JAL Los Angeles-Honolulu
1230 NWA Seattle-Shemya.
1435 KLM Amsterdam-Anchorage.
1701 NWA Seoul.
1650 NWA Taipei-Okinawa.
2055 PAA Philadelphia - Idlewild - London - Frankfurt - Istanbul - Beirut - Karachi - Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong.
1745 CAT Taipei-Okinawa.
1805 AII London-Dusseldorf-Geneva-Beirut-Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong.
2250 SAS Copenhagen-Dusseldorf-Zurich-Rome-Cairo-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Manila.
2245 Air France Paris-Frankfurt-Athens-Teheran-Delhi-Bangkok-Saigon-Hongkong.
1555 CPAL Hongkong
1810 JAL Hongkong

U.S. Circles Seen Against Protection

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Strong opposition is appearing inside the Eisenhower Administration, in Congress and in some business circles to the U.S. textile industry's drive for higher tariff walls against imports.

A high administration official, who declined to be quoted by name, predicted Saturday that the protectionist drive would collapse if Hongkong's growing textile industry followed Japan's lead in imposing "reasonable" self-control on its shipments to the U.S. market.

This "voluntary" quota system is the Commerce and State Department compromise between conflicting U.S. industry pressures and the traditional U.S. policy of liberal trade.

To sell the independent-minded businessmen of Hongkong on the self-imposed quota idea, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Henry Kearns is warning them of these industry pressures and the threat of congressional action—which he personally opposes.

How far the Hongkong exporters will go in complying with Kearns' quota proposals depends at least partly on the estimates their lawyers and representatives here give them about the reality of this threat.

This is a delicate calculation. Offsetting the widely publicized demands of textile groups and their representatives in congress, Hongkong could weigh these factors:

—The new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, signed here Jan. 19, will strengthen the advocates of liberal trade policies. The treaty's economic cooperation provision will make it hard for any U.S. government to adopt protectionist trade policies. Japan has made clear that it expects this partnership to promote, not restrict, trade.

—The U.S. textile industry's own success in boosting its profit margins has hurt its case for special protection against foreign competition.

—The Presidential election campaign will reduce the chances of getting congressional action this year on import quota legislation. Either liberals, such as Senators John F. Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey, or conservatives with liberal-trade outlooks, such as Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, head the list of Presidential candidates. They can be expected to use their influence to sidetrack the various congressional bills for tariff quotas which would provoke an open, vote-losing debate if they came nearer action.

Soviet Exhibition To Open in Havana

MOSCOW (UPI)—First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan will go to Havana early next month to open a Soviet exhibition, Tass news agency reported Saturday.

TICKER TALK

By a STAFF WRITER

Liquidation continued along the broad miscellaneous front in the week just ended but sharp advances by a score of scarce items led by Sony and Honda Motors sent the Dow-Jones index in Tokyo over the 960 line at one time.

Technically the market is in a stronger position than at the start of the year with the total margin trading balance hovering around the 20,000 million yen line.

However, the possibility that the ratification of the revised U.S.-Japan Security Pact might lead to a political crisis and the Soviet about-face on the Habomai and Shikotan issue kept investors away.

Wall Street Weakness

The continued weakness on the part of Wall Street since the start of the year appeared to worry many traders although the decline there is attributed to monetary reasons and shift in investment activity from stocks to bonds and not from a general loss of confidence in the future of the economy.

Thus, despite the 10-point gain in terms of the Dow-Jones index the industrials made little or no headway. News that the import duty on crude oil will not be as high as first anticipated initiated a rally in this group in midweek but buying was not sustained.

The early week weakness of the key speculative, Heiwa Realty, accounted for the lack of interest in this sector but Mitsukoshi raced upward by 40 yen on Thursday under the support of a 50 per cent stock split. The other exception was Ajinomoto.

For the short-supply issues, the week proved to be a virtual field day except for the final sessions when profit-taking set in as rumors floated through Kabuto-cho that the Finance Ministry was contemplating raising the interest rate for credit transactions. This, however, was refuted by the official concerned.

Riken Optical under the support of one of the larger brokerage houses, emerged more than 100 yen higher after its stock split. Wide gains were scored by Iwaki Cement which announced a 30 per cent free stock and lesser-known issues such as Nikka Yushi, Nippon Carbon, Nitto Flour and Seibu Railways.

Alleged cornering operations were instrumental in the sharp rise staged by Odakyu Railway, Nippon Kakoshi (paper) and Maruzen Department Store.

Mitsui Trading and Mitsubishi Trading which spearheaded the January rally remained fluid near their highs. Asahi Glass, Nippon Toki and Nippon Gaishi which are not vulnerable to foreign imports raced to new highs but key items among papers and pulps renewed their lows.

In the light of the highly speculative tendency of the market with its emphasis on short-supply items, a renewal of activity among the blue chips is not anticipated for the next fortnight.

Oilmen's Mission Visiting Djakarta

DJAKARTA (Kyodo-Reuter)—A four-member Japanese oil delegation, led by H. Yoshida, arrived here Friday night from Tokyo, Antara news agency reported Saturday.

They are to conduct negotiations on technical details of an earlier agreement between Japanese oil businessmen and the Indonesian Permina Oil Co.

The agreement covered among other things, Japanese assistance in developing Permina's oil industry in North Sumatra.

After the technical details of the agreement had been ironed out, another Japanese delegation would come to Djakarta to close the final contract with Permina, the news agency said.

Pyongyang Assails ROK Currency Plan

By The Associated Press

Communist North Korea's Plongyang Radio said yesterday the newly announced currency devaluation in South Korea proved that "a most serious bankruptcy" was confronting the South Korean economy."

South Korea announced Friday it was changing the present official rate of 500 hwan to U.S. $1. The new rate, expected to be 650 hwan to $1, will be fixed in a few days.

A Pyongyang broadcast heard here said the United States and South Korea had taken "predatory steps," including a "murderous financial retrenchment" to maintain the old rate. But because of price rises, U.S. embassy and U.S. economic officials had been unilaterally applying the new rates since last October, Pyongyang added.

The Communist broadcast claimed the devalution meant a gain for the United States of 51,100 million hwan in the "sale of aid goods."

Railway Experts Return From U.S.

A group of National Railway technicians headed by director Manabu Kanematsu returned to Tokyo yesterday morning aboard a PAA plane from a visit to the United States.

The team left Tokyo Jan. 8 to explain details of a plan for construction of the new Tokaido Trunk Line to World Bank officials in connection with the Japanese bid to obtain loans from the bank.

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	Kobe	Nagoya	Shimizu	Y'hama
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Sails	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 27

S/S FLYING ENDEAVOR (R)

	Kobe	Nagoya	Shimizu	Y'hama
Arrives	Mar. 2	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 6
Sails	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

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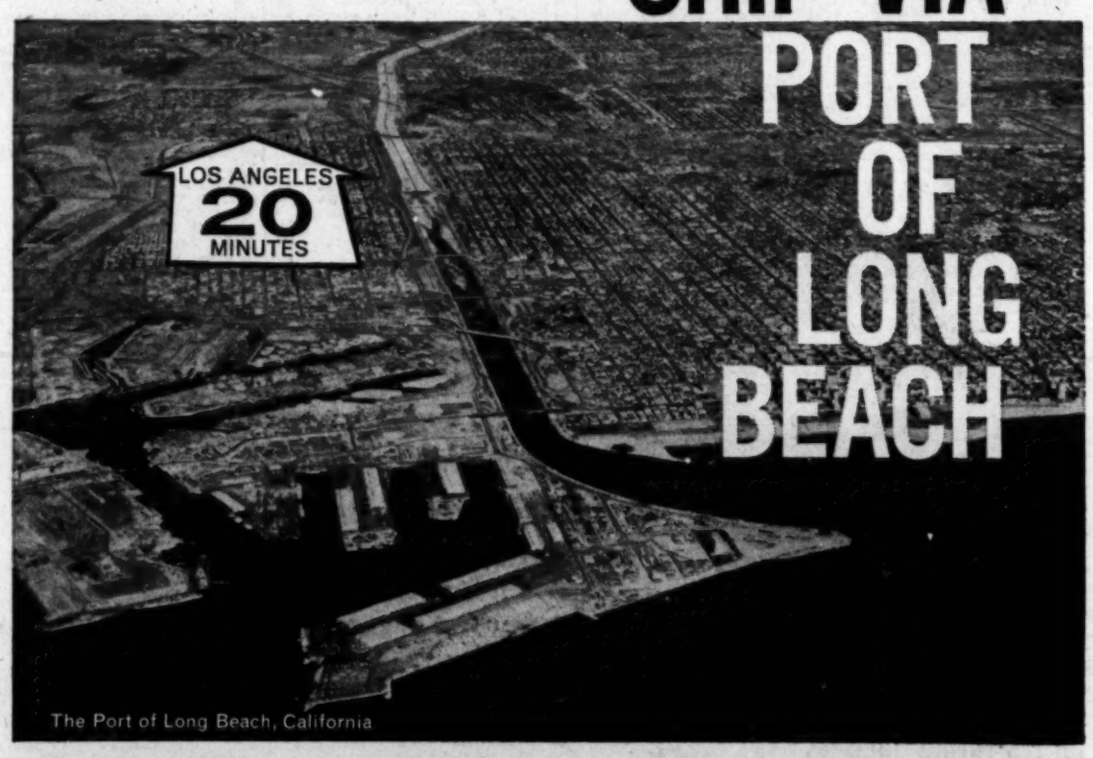

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Moscow Talks On Salmon May Be Long

MOSCOW (Kyodo-Reuter)—Soviet and Japanese officials will meet at a round table in Moscow Tuesday for their annual marathon talks about salmon fishing in the Northwest Pacific, and the signs are that these will be just as protracted and difficult as any in the past.

They will be the fourth series of talks held annually in Tokyo or Moscow under the 1956 fisheries agreement.

On each of the past three occasions the talks have run into difficulties and have had to be resolved by intervention at the highest level. Japanese officials here see little prospect of any improvement this time.

The Japanese members of the commission which will set the level of the salmon, crab and herring catch for the current year will be led by Shinsaku Hogen, minister at the embassy here. He will have with him in the conference chamber Iwao Fujita, vice president of the Fisheries Association of Japan, and Seizo Takeda, an official of the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry.

The Soviet team will be led by P. A. Moiseyev, director of the Soviet Fish Research Institute, who also conducted the talks last year in Tokyo.

Late Starting

The talks are starting somewhat later than usual, which cuts short the time in which to get an agreement. Last year's talks lasted four months, the previous year's 100 days. As the talks drag on, the Japanese find themselves every year under pressure to get some agreement before the start of the fishing season on May 10.

The level for this year's salmon catch is almost certain to be fixed at a smaller amount than last year's 85,000 tons. Good and bad years alternate and, according to theory, this year will be a bad one, the Japanese say.

The agreement covers a huge area of the Pacific to the north of the Japanese islands, along the chain of Kurile Islands up to the whole of the Kamchatka Peninsula. In the 1958 negotiations the Japanese agreed to the closure of the Okhotsk Sea in exchange for a larger catch and last year it was agreed to stop salmon fishing in the south of the peninsula.

The Soviet Union has in the past accused the Japanese of fishing salmon indiscriminately on their way to the spawning grounds in the rivers and estuaries of the peninsula.

Soviet scientists believe a decrease in the numbers of spawning salmon to be due to Japanese methods. This decrease, they say, was discovered by an aerial survey of the spawning grounds by helicopter and aircraft. They have urged stringent enforcement of regulations about net sizes to prevent the catching of immature salmon.

The need now is to build up reserves, otherwise the salmon shoals in the area will be destroyed in a few years, they contend.

The Japanese dispute Soviet data on the reserves and have suggested the setting-up of a joint scientific observation commission, but this suggestion has not so far been accepted by the Soviet Union.

The herring and crab discussions are not expected to give the negotiators any trouble.

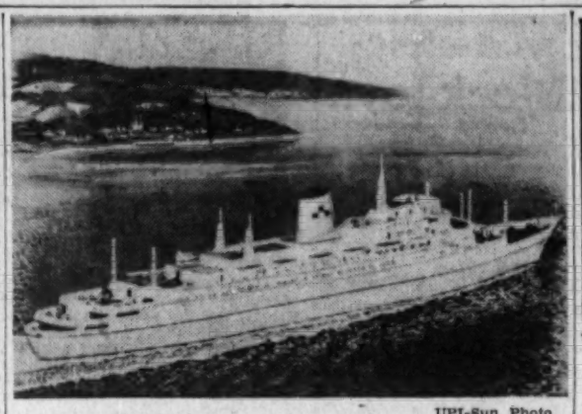
Political Background

The political background to the talks is not very encouraging to the Japanese. The recent signing of the new Security Treaty between Japan and the United States was regarded here as directed against the Soviet Union.

The pact has been denounced as putting off still further the signing of a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Japanese refuse to sign any treaty until the Kurile Islands are returned to Japan.

The Japanese negotiators will no doubt feel the winds of these controversies in the conference chamber.

Another factor which has an ominous bearing on the talks is the statement contained in broadcasts by Moscow Radio to Japan in the past few months that the Soviet salmon catch last year was bad.



UPI-Sun Photo

This artist's sketch shows the new Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada, which will be christened by Mrs. John Diefenbaker, wife of the Canadian Prime Minister, at a launching ceremony May 10 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. The 27,500-ton vessel will carry 1,060 passengers.

Shipping Notes and News

The standing board of directors of the Japanese Shipowners Association last week decided to create a group to study what effect the liberalization of foreign trade and exchange would have on the Japanese shipping business.

In this connection, local shipping interests are closely watching foreign shipowners' growing interest in entering into long-term contracts with major iron and steel firms here for haulage of iron ore and coal.

If foreign shipowners are allowed to participate actively in the transportation of iron ore and coal to Japan as a result of liberalization, it would pose a major menace to Japanese shipping interests, observers said last week.

These observers said Japanese shipping firms, handicapped by a number of unfavorable factors, including the heavy interest burden, were inferior in competitive power to shipping companies of other main maritime countries.

They said the liberalization of foreign exchange was likely to result in increasing the tonnage of foreign ships chartered or bringing Japanese ship charter rates down to the international level.

Trade liberalization would eventually build up the world's total volume of trade, thus benefiting shipping interests, observers said. They said that in company with progress in regional economic integration in Western Europe, the intra-bloc trade would build up but that the amount of transportation by Japanese ships would show no appreciable increase.

Steel Prices

To help promote ship exports, the Transportation Ministry's Ship Bureau is considering the import of shipbuilding steel as replacement for its shipbuilding steel subsidy plan rejected by the Finance Ministry.

The prices of shipbuilding steel in West European nations are reputed to be much lower than the Japanese prices, and even the Japanese special-discount prices of steel for export shipbuilding, which are usually $5 per ton lower than the general prices.

According to a survey by the Japanese Steel Club, the Japanese price of steel plate for shipbuilding is $135 per ton against $116 in the United Kingdom, $124.7 in West Germany and $110.7 in France.

These prices are all for steel to be supplied to domestic general steel users and the export prices are much lower.

In the case of West Germany, the export price is said to be $105 c.i.f. per ton.

According to the Ishikawajima Heavy Industries, Ltd., the Ishikawajima-Brazil shipyard, recently built by Ishikawajima jointly with Brazilian interests in that country, is importing shipbuilding steel from Western Europe at prices about 20 per cent lower than from Japan.

Cement Tanker

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized, Ltd. has entered into a provisional contract with Nihon Cement Co. for construction of another cement tanker.

The formal contract is expected to be concluded about mid-February.

The ship to be built is the same as the first tanker ordered by Nihon Cement Co. from Mitsubishi; that is, 4,200 DWT, and 1,800 b.h.p. diesel engine, 12.5 knots.

Work on the second tanker is due to be started next May and completed next November. The contract price of the ship has not been decided as yet.

Burma Rice Freights

Agreement has been reached between the groups of Burmese rice importers and carriers that the freight rate for 1960 rice from Burma to Japan should be $10.50 per ton, $3 higher than that for 1959 rice.

This rate compares with $11 asked originally by the carriers, who claimed that the rate of $7.50 for 1959 rice would not pay, since there would be only a limited tonnage of suitable bottoms available for transportation of Burmese rice in the March-April period.

Reparations Cargo

Local shipping interests are expected to ask the Transportation Ministry to provide protection to them in connection with the haulage of reparations cargo.

Because of the lack of such protective policy, Philippine flag vessels have recently carried 100 per cent of the reparations cargo from Japan to the Philippines and Burmese ships 30 per cent of the war indemnity cargo from Japan to Burma, they claimed.

According to the secretariat of the Japan-Philippines Freight Conference, Philippine flag ships carried 5,330 tons, 99 per cent of the 5,397 tons of reparations cargo moving to the Philippines and in December 2,001 tons, 100 per cent of which were carried in Philippine ships. In the first half of last year, 19,503 tons of reparations cargo were hauled to the Philippines, including 17,281 tons, or 89 per cent, carried in Philippine ships. In the second half, Philippine ships carried 13,381 tons of reparations cargo, 90 per cent of the total—14,934 tons.

Seamen Hired

Two hundred and twenty-one Japanese seamen were hired by foreign shipowners under 44 different manning contracts entered into last year, the Transportation Ministry reported last week.

In 1958, 26 manning contracts were concluded with foreign shipowners and 164 Japanese seamen were hired, according to the ministry.

Lumber Carrier

The Inui Steamship Co. has applied to the Transportation Ministry and the Japan Development Bank for authorization to build a 3,500-gross-ton lumber carrier on a "self-financed" basis.

The specialized carrier is due to be ordered from the Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.

The lumber carrier is scheduled to be operated by the Mitsui Steamship Co., on a commission basis for haulage of lumber from the Philippines to Japan.

Under a contract entered into between Inui and Mitsui, the price is ¥396 million, 50 per cent of which is payable by the time of delivery and the remaining 50 per cent on annual installments over a period of seven years.

The keel for the ship is to be laid in mid-February, and it is to be launched late in July and completed late in October.

It would be used as a replacement for the Saban Maru, an obsolete TL-type ship with a deadweight of 15,395 tons.

Harima Co. Dividend

The board of directors of the Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. last week agreed to pay a dividend of eight per cent per annum for 1959, or four per cent less than for 1958.

Harima settles its accounts once a year; that is, at the end of the calendar year.

According to an income statement draft drawn up by the board, the company's gross receipts for 1959 were ¥6,738,644,000 against ¥6,834,362,000 for 1958, and its total outlays ¥6,535,824,000 against ¥6,353,530,000, leaving ¥202,819,000 in profits against ¥480,831,000 for 1958.

Harima's order backlog as of Dec. 31 last was ¥26,153,382,000 as compared with ¥29,456,982,000 one year ago.

The income statement draft along with the balance sheet draft is to be presented to the company's general meeting of shareholders on Feb. 26.

New Sort of Salmon-Trout Artificially Incubated

SAPPORO (Kyodo) — The Hokkaido Fishery Incubation Station has created a historic new variety of salmon-trout by artificial incubation, it was revealed here Saturday.

Specialists at the institute, led by Hiroshi Eguchi, have been attempting the incubation since 1958. They crossbred a male ocean salmon of the North Pacific with eggs of an Oncorhynchus Nerka, a fresh-water trout living in inland lakes.

They reported that about 50 per cent of 3,500 fish eggs tested were successfully incubated. More than 70 per cent of the small fry have grown to about 15 centimeters long, topping by 3 centimeters the growing rate of natural salmon.

The Japanese scientists claimed it was the first time in history that fishery biology has created a new variety of fish by cross-breeding between inland water fish and ocean fish. Similar attempts on cross-breeding between ocean salmon and trout, however, have been studied in the United States and Soviet Union.

Institute officials expect to be able to promote growth of the new variety to 50-60 centimeters longer than regular salmon in northern waters.

A sample of the meat of the new salmon-trout was delicious, they said.

The new fish also has the advantage of growing up in the same water in which they are incubated. Regular ocean salmon in northern waters on the other hand, lay eggs in rivers and grow up in the ocean after incubation, they said.

The scientists hoped to mass produce the new fish in Japanese lakes in the future, thus avoiding catch limitations.

At present, Japanese salmon fishing in northern waters is faced with severe international restrictions.

Eguchi said their success in artificial incubation came by crossbreeding a male ocean salmon with a female fresh water trout after attempts at crossbreeding the opposite way failed.

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MAID from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., English speaking (some), cooking available. Box 97, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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LARGE American export firm requires stenographers and office boy. Please apply Box 526, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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OFFICE assistant for international concern, aggressive young Japanese with full command of English and typing, college graduate. Box 528, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TYPIST preferably with knowledge of English and Accounting wanted by old Japanese firm. Apply with curriculum vitae to Box 91, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK long experience—live in or out. Some housework. Salary ¥17,000—¥20,000, no food. American and European cooking. 408-1367.

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AMERICAN Manager for Japan (Yokohama office), national van line. Applicants state experience, qualifications salary desired, Box 89, Japan Times, Tokyo.

AMERICANS, Europeans: opportunity with American Company for ambitious young man for permanent employment, good pay. Write P.O. Box 6, Azabu, Tokyo.

AMERICAN firm seeks Japanese young man fluent in English and knowledge of export import and shipping. Applicants experienced in chemicals fertilizers or metals preferred. Reply Box 503, Japan Times, Tokyo, giving personal history, references and photograph, stating salary desired.

BRANCH Office of foreign company requires secretary for permanent position. Requirements: Capable independent work. Good knowledge of spoken/written English. At least 4 years experience of foreign business. Pleasant working condition. Good salary. 5 day week. Tel: 59-4121.

BUSINESS PARTNER with investment of ¥1,000,000 or more to Japanese firm. Managerial experience for the responsible position preferable. Main business lines: Transactions with U.S. Armed Forces and general export-import. Write to Box 732, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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TRANSLATOR - INTERPRETER with full command of English wanted by Japanese firm. Send personal history in detail with salary requirements to Box 731, Japan Times, Yokohama.

TRANSLATOR wanted immediately preferably newspaper or publication experience, some typing. Apply stating experience, qualifications, salary requirements. Box 531, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO/THREE Japanese nationals with accounting experience wanted by American company. 1) must be fully able to maintain complete set of books, prepare Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Statement, Tax Report, etc. 2) accounting clerks with few years' business experience. Send complete handwritten curriculums vitae both in English and Japanese with salary wanted to Box 98, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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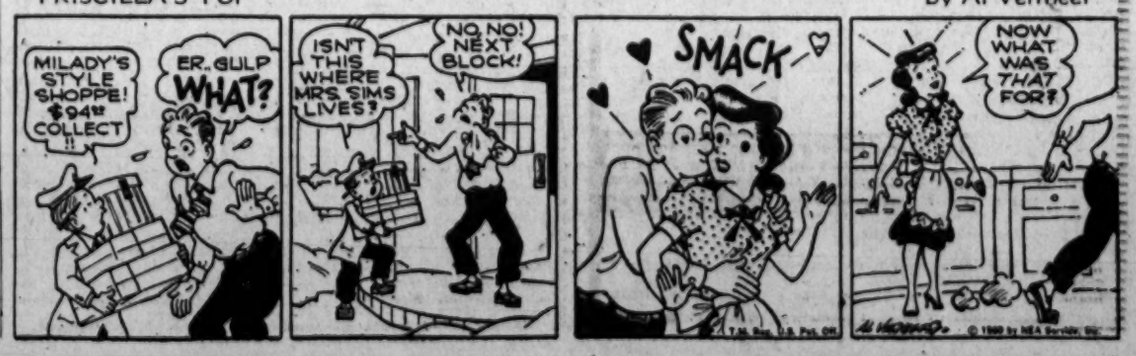

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Housing Problems

The housing shortage still continues to pose problems, both physical and moral, to the life of the people. Immediately after World War II, the nation had to be resigned to dire shortage as a consequence of the war. But, 15 years since then, Japan is now prospering as a whole and it is time to have put an end to the housing problems.

Despite the effort made to build residential houses and apartments, some 2,270,000 households, or 12.5 per cent of the total number of households in Japan, are not properly housed, according to a survey conducted by the Government statistics bureau in October 1958.

The words "not properly housed" here mean that the family is either sharing a small house with another family or the living quarters are smaller than 18 square yards as a whole and the space per head is less than five square yards.

The above mentioned percentage figure for inadequate housing indicates only the national average and the shortage is more pressing in large city areas. The figure for the city area of Tokyo, for instance, is 23.1 per cent and that for Osaka 22.0 per cent. These figures mean that almost a quarter of the households in these areas are not properly housed.

Behind these statistics, there lurks the problem of overconcentration of population in large cities and the consequent lack of land for residential houses. Basically, the problem is one for city planning, the solution of which must be sought in dispersal of the population into satellite cities.

Despite the fact that some satellite cities are now being constructed, the trend persists for concentration and the population is still pouring into large cities.

As a result, bottlenecks appear in almost every phase of city life, for instance, in transportation, water supply, electricity supply, garbage and sewage disposal. In particular, it should be noted that the price of land is becoming prohibitive in city areas.

In the four-year period from 1955 to 1959, the price of land in the six major cities of this country increased 2.26 times while the wholesale price index remained virtually the same. In Tokyo, for instance, it is common to be told after an hour's travel by train from the civic center that land costs ¥20,000 or more per tsubo (4 square yards or 3.3 square meters).

The price rise is partly due to the speculation by real estate brokers and also by some well-to-do people who buy land for "investment." They are thus making it harder for the common people to own a decent place to live in.

For the benefit of those who cannot build their own houses, some ambitious housing projects have been undertaken and we see nowadays modern ferroconcrete apartments erected at many places. But we cannot immediately hope to construct these apartments in a sufficient number. Ironically, these housing projects are pushing up the land price further in the vicinity of their sites.

Houses can, of course, be built and rented by private investors. But the rental, when it is paid to the owner, is sometimes felt to be too high by the tenants. That is certainly an anomalous situation which can be understood only in conjunction with the wartime pegging of rentals at an unduly low level. But the psychological inertia from the wartime rental situation will persist, so long as the income of the people remains comparatively low.

Moreover, the relationship between the landlord and the tenant sometimes gets so entangled that the settlement is sought in a law court. One-third of the civil lawsuits pending at the Tokyo District Court, for instance, have arisen from disputes on the renting of land or houses.

These circumstances tend to discourage the landlord from renting a plot of land or a house. While the housing is short, hesitation on the part of the landlord aggravates the shortage.

Since 1956, the Justice Ministry has been studying measures to simplify the legal relationship between landlord and tenant to prevent the occurrence of disputes. A reform like this inevitably upsets the status quo, but the plan for revision of the Land Lease Law and the House Lease Law is nevertheless well justified in view of the need to straighten out the landlord-tenant relationship.

But the legal reform obviously does not offer any ultimate solution of the housing problems beyond preventing needless frictions and smoothing the investment in land or houses. To meet the crying need for adequate housing, bold planning is necessary on the political level.

Various proposals have been made to transform our cities into better places to live in and foreign examples of success are not lacking in slum clearance and many other city planning ventures. What is really lacking is serious attention to the problem.

Both the Government and the people must be made fully aware of the fact that we cannot afford to sit idle while the influx of population into large cities continues unabated.

Weekly News Review

Diet Reopens for Pact Ratification; Soviet Union Objects

By KAZUO KURODA

Both the ruling party and the opposition Socialist Party braced themselves last week for the coming showdown on the ratification of the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. And the Soviet Union apparently seized this moment to accentuate its opposition to the treaty by annuling its previous commitment to return two Soviet-occupied islands to Japan.

The Liberal-Democrats assembled Wednesday at the seventh party convention at Hibiya, Tokyo. It was a rather festive occasion to reaffirm party unity, preliminary to the important Diet session.

Prime Minister Kishi, however, stressed once again that the new security arrangement is aimed at maintenance of peace in the Far East in conformity with the United Nations charter and that the prior consultation clause in the exchange notes precludes any U.S. military action contrary to the wishes of this nation.

Two days earlier, Kishi told the press that he hoped to have the new treaty ratified by the Diet by mid-May, and also that he did not expect a general election on this issue.

Socialists Meet

The opposition Socialists held a two-day meeting of the central committee also in Tokyo and reaffirmed their "fight against the new security setup."

But the Socialist leadership faces internal opposition from the right-wing Kawakami group, which is demanding the renewal of the three key party posts—the central executive committee chairman, the secretary general and the treasury committee chairman. These posts are now dominated by the leftists.

On the first day Tuesday of the two-day session, the suggestion of chairman Mosaburo Suzuki's resignation created a tense atmosphere. On this particular issue, the left-wing group led by Hiroo Wada was willing to come around to support the Kawakami group.

Highlights

Kishi urges pact ratification at party convention. (Jan. 27)
Socialists reaffirm opposition to pact. (Jan. 27)
Diet resumes its session. (Jan. 30)
Soviet note annuls earlier promise to return islands. (Jan. 27)
Fishery delegation leaves for Moscow. (Jan. 29)
Lockout at Miike mine (Jan. 25), Settlement at Shime mine. (Jan. 26)
Lockheed fighter cost set. (Jan. 26)

The party, however, managed to relegate the matter to the preparatory committee for the party's extra convention in March. The committee will study the proposed changeover of officers together with other matters related to the March convention.

The Democratic Socialist Party, led by chairman Suehiro Nishio, is fresh from its inauguration convention on Jan. 24 and does not need another general meeting.

With the three parties thus lined up, the 34th regular Diet, which nominally started on Dec. 29, resumed its session Saturday, when a formal opening ceremony was held in the presence of the Emperor.

With this, the stage was set for deliberations upon the fiscal 1960 budget and the fiscal 1959 supplementary budget, which were submitted to the Diet after a formal approval by the Cabinet Friday. The ratification bills for the new treaty and the new related agreement are expected to be submitted immediately after the delivery today or tomorrow of the administrative policy speeches by Prime Minister Kishi and Foreign Minister Fujiyama.

Earlier on Wednesday, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told Japan in a note that the stationing of foreign troops in Japan renders impossible the return of Habomai and Shikotan islands. This move surprised but did not perturb the Japanese nation.

In the Japan-Soviet joint declaration of Oct. 29, 1956, the Soviet Union agreed to return Habomai and Shikotan, two small islands off the eastern tip of Hokkaido, with the proviso that the actual return would be held up till the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries.

According to the latest note delivered to Ambassador Suemitsu Kadowaki in Moscow, the Soviet Government claimed that the new Japan-U.S. pact was directed against the Soviet Union and Communist China and that the return of the islands would enlarge the territory that can be utilized by "foreign troops" stationed in Japan.

Refuses Return

On the strength of that argument, the Soviet Union has refused to return the islands as long as foreign troops are stationed in Japan. It may be useful to recall the fact that at the time of the Japan-Soviet joint declaration in 1956 the U.S. forces were present in Japan under the Security Treaty of 1951, which, by the way, has no provision for its termination.

Under the new pact, the United States will maintain its bases in Japan for 10 years, unless the United Nations makes satisfactory arrangements to maintain international peace and security in the Japan area. (In last week's review, the United Nations in the above statement was rendered as the United States erroneously.)

That means there will be little possibility of the islands' return for many more years to come, whether or not a peace treaty is concluded with the Soviet Union. Japan considers, however, not only Habomai and Shikotan but two other larger islands in the vicinity—Kunashiri and Etorofu—to be an intrinsic part of Japan and this dispute on the latter two is blocking the conclusion of a peace treaty, 15 years after the war.

But the latest Soviet note is a breach of international faith and, as such, discredits the standing of the Soviet Union in the Japanese eye. In fact, many Japanese including Foreign Minister Fujiyama himself are puzzled as to how the Russians could have thought up something so unwise as that. The Government is expected to dispatch its reply to the Soviet note shortly.

In this unfriendly atmosphere, the Japanese fishery representatives are expected to negotiate in Moscow for this year's Northwest Pacific salmon catch quota. The Japanese delegation left Tokyo by air Friday. And the parley will start tomorrow.

At the Mines

Other major headlines:

1) The protracted labor dispute at Miike, Japan's best coal mine, took another turn last Monday, when the Mitsui Mining Co., the owner of the colliery, resorted to a lockout and the miners' union countered with a strike of indefinite duration. No settlement is in sight and the only hope at this time is that the Central Labor Relations Commission will reopen the conciliation effort at an opportune moment.

The CLRC's mediatory effort once failed in November and the management decided to go ahead with its plan to dismiss 1,278 miners as surplus labor. The union then resorted to a two-day-a-week strike, cutting down the mining operation far below the commercially paying level.

2) Another coal mine dispute came to an amicable settlement Tuesday at the Shime mine, owned by the National Railway Public Corporation. The NRPC authorities wanted to sell the mine and the workers were opposed to the plan. But nobody turned up to buy the mine and this outcome favored the union. But the union consented to the management plan to dismiss about 1,000 workers. The workers, however, will receive a total of ¥130 million as retirement allowance.

3) The Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday decided to accept a $75 million U.S. aid for the purchase of 200 Lockheed jet fighters at $1,120,000 each. This decision means that the Japanese Government will pay 72 per cent of the cost and Japan's defense budget will expand accordingly for four years from 1961 on.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

NANA

WASHINGTON — It didn't leak out of the Secret Senate Democratic caucus, but it was a stanch Liberal, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who really saved Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas from having his wings clipped as Senate leader. Here's the inside story of what happened:

At the first Democratic caucus, Sen. Gore of Tennessee proposed that the Democratic policy committee be enlarged, and that its members be elected by all the Democrats instead of appointed by Johnson.

Quickly Johnson shot back: "All right, I'll agree with that."

"Fine," responded Gore, snapping up Johnson's acquiescence. "We'll settle that right now."

But Sen. Humphrey was on his feet.

"This is a very serious decision," he said. "This is a matter we should debate very carefully and should not decide in a hurry. It should require a great deal of thought. Let's sleep on it and come back and make a decision later."

To Senate insiders, Humphrey's speech was not surprising. Though the two men frequently differ, Humphrey has nearly always supported Johnson in matters of Democratic strategy. He regards Johnson as an adroit, able, conscientious leader. And Humphrey's quick intercession saved the day for Lyndon. Otherwise Gore's immediate acceptance of Johnson's impromptu acquiescence would have enlarged the Democratic Policy Committee and put the vote in the hands of the entire Senate Democratic membership.

After the Democrats had time to think it over as Humphrey had urged, they came back and voted 51 to 12 against Gore and for Johnson.

Headlines and Footnotes

Adm. Lewis Strauss, rejected Secretary of Commerce, has now been appointed a director of the Radio Corporation of America and its subsidiary, NBC, one of the nation's TV-radio networks. It will be interesting to see what policy NBC follows toward the admiral's Senate critics.....The adamant and at times almost singlehanded stand of Sen. George Smathers of Florida against returning wartime property to Germany will now be supported by other senators. The Nazi outbreak in Germany did it..... Politicos aren't saying much, but the results of the Louisiana gubernatorial election have aroused a lot of quiet diagnosis. Mayor De Lesseps Morrison, who had given New Orleans its best administration in years, was defeated for governor. He is a Catholic. He lost every rural precinct. Congressman Hale Bogs, also a Catholic and an excellent public servant, was defeated for governor in a similar primary. According to Boggs, it was the religious issue that killed him .....Despite White House denials, John S. Knight, publisher of the Detroit Free Press, Miami Herald, and other Knight newspapers, writes: "If you are wondering why Rockefeller withdrew from the race so suddenly, the answer is that Ike prefers Nixon."....Politicians say that Stuart Symington, handsome, likable senator from Missouri, would never get tough in a race with Dick Nixon. When Symington brought out the fact that Garrett Dudden of Venango, Neb., had made an average profit of 105.4 per cent on storing grain for the government, soft-hearted Stu emphasized that the Senate committee was not criticizing Dudden's operations. Other senators would have blasted him as a profiteer. In politics you sometimes have to be tough.

Las Vegas for Florida

Rev. George Downs, an ordained Baptist minister now running for governor of Florida, has come out for legalized gambling. He wants to turn Florida into another Nevada with Miami as a Las Vegas.

Rev. Downs claims that with Florida already legalizing dog tracks, horse-racing, and jai alai gambling, it should be no worse to legalize roulette, craps, and poker. This, he says, is a way to raise money for Florida's schools—not by income taxes.

Thousands of New Yorkers go to Florida every year and carefully stay there for six months plus a day to escape New York's income tax. But Rev. Downs doesn't want to tax them or anyone else. This is one reason why congressman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, potent chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee which writes tax laws, has been interested in a proposal by Bob Nathan, Roosevelt's wartime industrial planner, that the Federal Government set aside extra tax revenues as bonuses for the states which have their own income tax. Thus New York would be rewarded, Florida penalized.

Congressmen who write the tax laws are becoming more and more conscious of state tax inequality. They point out that taxes can be like a state tariff. No state can place customs duties on another state's commodities, yet by tax favoritism one state can impose the equivalent of unequal tariffs.

Press Comments Summarized

Soviet Memorandum

It should be well noted that the nationwide denunciation of the recent Soviet memorandum concerning the release of two Kurile islands is not necessarily proof of public confidence in the Kishi Government. On the contrary, the Kishi Cabinet should be held responsible for having been notified by a foreign country of such insulting conditions. It is quite regrettable that the Kishi Government drove Japan into a difficult situation in the light of Japan-Soviet relations, by forcibly concluding the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, with the Japanese public being left practically blind-folded about the matter. It may well be said that the inadequate deliberation on the new security pact in the Diet indirectly provoked the Soviet interference in Japan's "domestic affairs."—**Asahi Shimbun**

Algerian Crisis

The Algerian situation has undoubtedly improved as a result of President Charles de Gaulle's Jan. 29 appeal to the French people and armed forces. Solution of the Algeria problem is vital to France. To maintain its prestige as a powerful nation, France will find it more important to find a reasonable solution to the Algerian problem than to develop nuclear weapons. The colons in Algeria rebelled against the policy of self-determination for Algerians which President Charles de Gaulle declared is the only solution to the Algerian problem. The colons should understand that self-determination is inevitable in history. France must end the crisis in Algeria as the first step toward solution of the Algeria problem.—**Yomiuri Shimbun**

Real Estate Law

It is likely that the current Diet will act on the Justice Ministry bill against illegal occupation of real estate. Illegal occupation of land or houses should be rejected as an infringement of others' rights. Under the present law, illegal occupation of real estate is dealt with in court as a civil case. It has been impossible to prevent frequent occurrence of such cases in postwar years. To cope with the situation, the Justice Ministry decided to revise the Criminal Code to apply its provisions on theft and robbery to the illegal occupation of real estate. The Justice Ministry should draft a more stringent law to prevent illegal occupation of real estate.—**Sankei Shimbun**

Bank Rates

Japan's private banks must lower their rates on loans to industry. Interest charges are higher than in advanced industrial nations and are proving a heavy burden for the nation's industries when competing with them in world markets. As the liberalization of foreign trade and exchange progress, it will be important for Japanese industries to have access to cheaper money. Private banks should also lower their money rates to cope with an inflow of cheap foreign capital. Cheaper foreign capital will enter the country with the liberalization in financial transactions. — **Nihon Keizai Shimbun**

Speaker's Resignation

Ryogoro Kato, speaker of the House of Representatives, apparently has made up his mind to resign at an early date. Both the ruling and opposition parties are trying to change the speaker and vice speaker of the Lower House from partisan and factional considerations. If the Lower House speaker is held responsible for failing to prevent the Nov. 27 riot at the Diet building, the president and vice president of the House of Councillors should be held equally responsible. The Liberal-Democratic and Socialist Parties should recall their pledge of 1958 to normalize Diet proceedings and respect the authority of the president and speaker of the two Houses.—**Chubu Nippon Shimbun (Nagoya)**

By . . . .
Mock Joya

Gan-Kake

The habit of gan-kake or prayer offering, for curing sickness, bringing good harvests, leading a happier life, or having good luck is quite old. But at first in Japan, such prayers were mostly a community affair, and individual prayers were few.

When a person became sick, the whole village joined in prayer for his recovery, each family sending one representative to perform gan-kake. Many fishing villages had the custom of all residents going to the seahorse and picking up small stones. Carrying the stones in their hands, they proceeded to their shrine to pray.

The rain prayer or prayer for driving away insects, still held in many farming districts, retain the ancient community prayer custom.

Often the whole village stayed at their shrine overnight to offer their prayer. Even when individual prayers became more common, the habit of staying at the shrine was kept up.

"Nissan" (daily visit), "Ohyakudo" (100 visits) or mizugori (water ablution prayer) also developed to be held by groups or individuals. Prayers were also offered by going naked to the shrine or fasting. Such methods of prayer offering are still kept up by many.

In the old days, when the people offered their prayers, they used to present to the shrines or temples their hair, bottomless wooden dippers, stones with holes, seashells, food bowls and other things. Such offerings are now replaced by foodstuffs or money.

When their prayers were answered, they went to the shrines or temples to express their thanks, taking various offerings. In some districts it was customary for a man and wife to go together, or the head of the family went with his son. When the prayer offered concerned a horse, that horse had to be taken to the shrine to show its appreciation.

There was also a custom of asking the priest of the shrine, the monk of the temple or professional supplicants, to offer prayers in place of the persons desiring to make prayers.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"This bag has a secret compartment where you can hide a little money for yourself!"

10 Years Ago Today

(From the files of The Japan Times)

Feb. 1, 1950

PARIS—Moscow Radio announced that the Soviet Government has recognized the government of anti-French Vietnam leader Ho Chi-minh.

TAIPEI—Nationalist bombers plastered Foochow, Fukien Province, hitting the drydocks there. The Nationalist air force also conducted night raids on Tsuman, Hoihong, Wuhin and Kimlong, all in Liuchow Peninsula.

LAKE SUCCESS — India moved to make possible the admission of Mao Tse-tung's Peiping Reds to the United Nations as the "real" rulers of China. The new Indian proposal was made in a subsidiary organ of the Security Council.

Senator Soaper

By BILL VAUGHAN

NANA

David McDonald, steel union president, is a former dramatics student. A strike, however, differs from a play in that a long run doesn't necessarily make it a success.

Dark days. Word of the return of the double-breasted suit is accompanied by a bulletin that the ice age will be here once again in another million years.

Odd that, though we have never personally met a man or woman who didn't know exactly how to drive on ice or snow, they always seem to be driving the car ahead of us.

Deploring swastika-daubing is easy. Doing something about the conditions which nurture the mentality of the swastika-dauber is something we will take up after a committee has been appointed and its report tabled.

The Defense Of India

By Max Lerner

BOMBAY—The Russian presence in India during the current weeks has raised the prime question which few seem willing to discuss openly while Marshal Voroshilov is here. There was similar reticence when President Eisenhower was here. It is the question of how, and with what allies, India will defend itself against further Chinese aggression.

During the Congress Party conference at Bangalore, Nehru spoke sharply against a military alliance. The Defense Minister, V. K. Krishna Menon, echoed him. If India had been aligned with the Western bloc when the Chinese violated her territory, he said, then the western bloc "would have moved in" all over India, and the "other side" (presumbaly China and Russia) would have made India a target, bringing about the "complete ruination" of India.

To complete the dark picture, Menon quipped that an India allied with the West would have been like the dog saying "I will take the master out for a walk." It would also mean India's economic ruin, since the military pact would eclipse India's economy and make progress impossible. "The day we become part of a bloc will be the beginning of the end of our independence."

* * *

In more careful terms Nehru took the same position. If India enters a military pact, he said, it would mean foreign soldiers on Indian soil. To which a number of commentators have replied dryly that they are already there—in the form of the Chinese troops in Ladakh and at Longju.

It should be said that Nehru's position does not mean military inaction. A change is being made in the disposition of India's troops. At least a division has been moved away from the Pakistan border as a sign of the relieving of Indian-Pakistan tensions, and shifted to Sikkim, to be near the disputed MacMahon Line. Roads are being built, both in Ladakh and in the North East Frontier Area, since much of India's defense problem lies in logistics. And a start is being made on manufacturing small arms and army trucks in India.

There are current reports in the press that Nehru plans to split the Defense Ministry making Menon the Minister for Defense Production, and taking charge of the armed services himself. Such reports must be heavily discounted as wishful, yet this one makes a certain amount of sense because of Menon's feud with Gen. Thimmaya and other high officers. It would enable Nehru to keep Menon's great abilities in defense production while easing the tension in the services.

* * *

But whoever runs the Defense Ministry, and however rapid may be India's strides in building up an arms industry over the next 10 or 15 years, the immediate problem remains. Nor is it resolved by having Nehru throw taunts at his opponents: "Are we to say that when danger comes our hands shiver, our feet become cold, and we want to seek shelter under somebody's umbrella?"

These derisive words cannot conceal the naked fact of military isolation behind them. I suspect that Nehru is supported on this issue by the bulk of Indian opinion. Indians with whom I have discussed it say two things: first, that China will not dare push things to an open war; second, that if she does, the Indians can take care of themselves by themselves.

This is fine for Indian national pride, but it doesn't square with the facts of life. Nehru is taking a pretty good calculated risk in believing that he can offset China's hostility by Russia's friendly neutrality, and that in the face of Russian discouragement Mao Tse-tung will not dare push India to the verge of war. But the risk is nonetheless there.

* * *

To whom might India turn for military support? C. J. Rajagopalachari, the aged but still peppery founder of the Swatantra Party, has come out boldly for a joint defense arrangement with Pakistan, and has even evoked the memory of his old comrade Gandhi for the idea. But aside from complicating India's position on the Kashmir dispute, this runs the risk of having the Russians abandon their neutrality on the ground that India will have joined with the American military bloc.

There is always, of course, the American military "umbrella" that could be invoked to protect India. But America is half way around the world from India—too far to be effective if guns and supplies have to be flown all the way.

This brings in the question of Japan. A British observer asked the other day why India doesn't make a military pact with the Japanese, who are the only military and industrial power in Asia except for the Chinese. One clear answer, of course, is that the Japanese Constitution (framed under Gen. MacArthur) forbids sending Japanese troops abroad, and a one-third vote of the Diet could prevent any amendment from changing that provision.

* * *

In the case of a ruthless Chinese attack, of course, Japan-based American planes and supplies could reach India with some effectiveness. In that event the Americans would (under the new treaty with Japan) consult their ally, and one may guess that Japan would not use its "veto" to stop them.

Simply to note all these difficulties is to note how complex the problem of India's defense against China is. China has become a threat to a large part of Asia, from Pakistan to Indonesia, but no mode of collective security has yet been found in which all can join.

Three Minutes a Day

By JAMES KELLER

Honors Are Fleeting

NANA

Walt Disney had difficulty getting into his own amusement park, Disneyland, one day because a guard didn't recognize him.

Following instructions not to be fooled by impersonators who pose as officials, dignitaries or relatives of the owner, the conscientious guard refused to let him enter.

To avoid any future embarrassment for guards or the owner of Disneyland, photographs of Disney have been placed all over the guard booths.

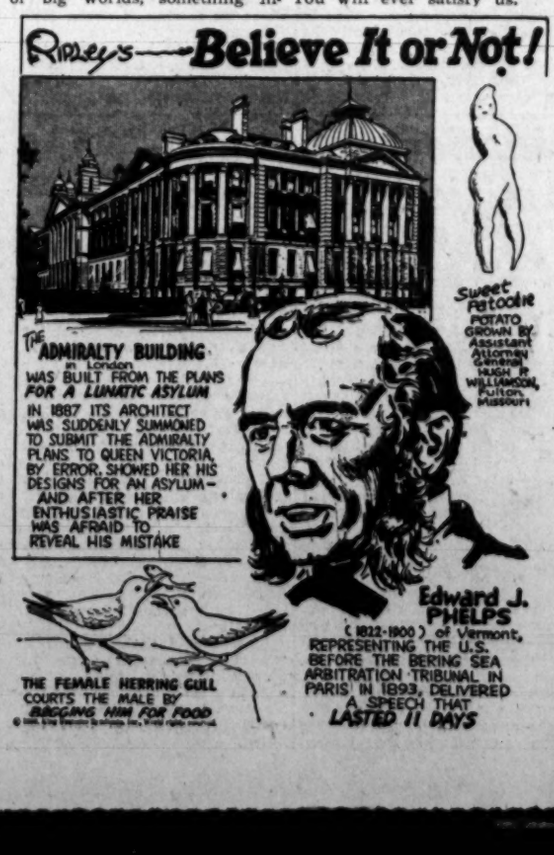
No matter how high any of us may rise in our little worlds or big worlds, something invariably pops up to remind us that the road to worldly fame and fortune has its limitations.

Rather than spend too much time and effort striving for temporal honors and distinctions, that others can easily overlook or ignore, think, pray and work in the long-range terms of eternity.

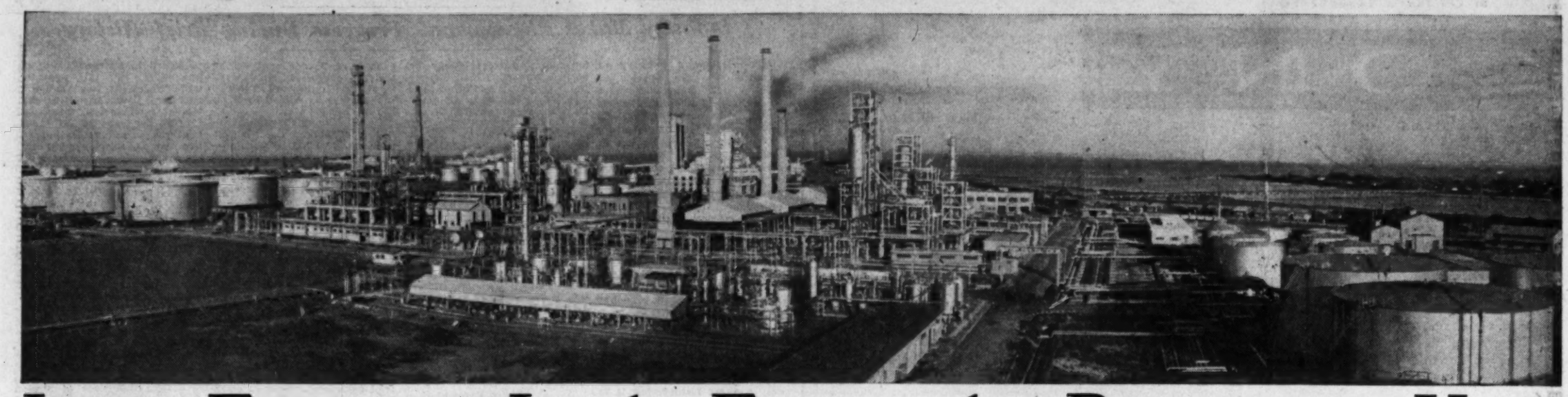
No man can ever take the true glory that God will give you for a life of serving others in His name.

"You shall seek Me, and shall find Me; when you shall seek Me with all your heart." (Jeremias 29:13)

May we always remember, O Lord, that nothing short of You will ever satisfy us.


Ripley's—Believe It or Not!
THE ADMIRALTY BUILDING in London WAS BUILT FROM THE PLANS FOR A LUNATIC ASYLUM
IN 1887 ITS ARCHITECT WAS SUDDENLY SUMMONED TO SUBMIT THE ADMIRALTY PLANS TO QUEEN VICTORIA. BY ERROR, SHOWED HER HIS DESIGNS FOR AN ASYLUM— AND AFTER HER ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE WAS AFRAID TO REVEAL HIS MISTAKE
Sweet Potatoe
POTATO GROWN BY Assistant Attorney General HUGH M. WILLIAMSON, Fulton, Missouri
Edward J. PHELPS
(1822-1900) of Vermont, REPRESENTING THE U.S. BEFORE THE BERING SEA ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL IN PARIS IN 1893, DELIVERED A SPEECH THAT LASTED 11 DAYS
THE FEMALE HERRING GULL COURTS THE MALE BY BEGGING HIM FOR FOOD

The Japan Times | Monday Feb. 1, 1960 | —1960 Outlook for Japanese Industry—



Japan Economy Looks Forward to Prosperous Year

Prospects Generally Bright, Though Trade Liberalization Still Poses Major Problem

Prospects are bright for Japanese economy in 1960. The economic environment is favorable for Japan since the U.S. is looking forward to a "golden age" in which it expects a vigorous rally from the recent recession, while a sharp business upturn is in store for Europe.

Domestically, Japan is expecting a boost in demands, what with the swollen budget for fiscal 1960, increased investment in industrial equipment and a higher consumption level resulting from the rise of national income.

Industrial activities, too, are expected to be stepped up to such an extent that the Government predicts an economic growth rate of 6.6 per cent. This conservative estimate may be exceeded by some 0.9 per cent.

Despite these bright prospects, there still remain some difficult problems. The armament reduction talks scheduled shortly at the East-West summit conference will have delicate effects on the world economy.

Then, there is the matter of trade liberalization. The recent international trade situation compels Japan to break down its trade barriers to some extent during the new year. Unrestricted imports may have serious repercussions on Japanese industry.

Also, there is the rapid progress of the technological revolution, which is already producing grave effects on the nation's industry, in respect of labor surplus, to cite only one example, as seen most vividly in the depression of the coal and ammonium sulphate industry manufacturers. Some may attribute the coal depression to a shift in the power source, but more fundamentally it is due to the diminishing coal demands caused by the technical improvement in other industries which formerly depended on this type of fuel.

Types of Investment

Let us analyze the problems to be faced by this country in the coming year.

First, the export problem. Administration economists set the export target for fiscal 1960 (which starts in April) at $3,600 million, as against the estimated record of $3,200 million for the present fiscal year. The favorable turn in overseas business conditions makes it very likely that this goal will be achieved, unless prices are raised excessively. There is no sign of such a price increase.

In expanding foreign trade, attention should be paid to overseas investment. Underdeveloped countries, which are the only hopeful markets remaining in this era of stiff trade competition, have an extremely low purchasing power which must be built up through Japanese investment.

Overseas investment was started by Japan back in 1950 and seven or so years later, large-scale programs were put into effect. To name a few, pulp development in Alaska, oil venture in Saudi Arabia, construction of the Minas steel mill in Brazil, establishment of automobile plants and shipyards in Brazil, etc. Thus, the total amount of investment reached $131,800,000.

In these overseas investments, stock acquisition numbered 349 cases valued at $67,700,000, loans totaling $56,200,000 accounted for 95 cases, real estate acquisitions amounting to $7,800,000 made up 10 cases, and technical aid was provided on 129 occassions.

In fiscal 1958, Japan obtained foreign stocks to the value of $23,100,000 in 76 separate cases. Compared with the previous fiscal year, these figures were only three per cent and five per cent larger, respectively. Chiefly responsible for the meager increase was the decrease in overseas advancement of Japanese business, the worsening inflation in Brazil and other Latin American countries, and the termination of the Brazilian Government's auction of import bills.

Local acquisition of foreign stocks by Japanese enterprises totaled $17,700,000 (33 cases) in fiscal 1958, or $2,200,000 and six cases more than in the preceding fiscal year. The increase was owing to the materialization of plans to build automobile plants and shipyards in Central and South America.

Investment in overseas commercial activities by local Japanese corporations was more than doubled in fiscal 1958 to 43 cases involving $5,400,000. This was due for the most part to the capital increase effected by local corporations, particularly those in the U.S. in order to cope with the recovery of currency convertibility in west Europe. Capital increase rose from $200,000 in fiscal 1957 to $4,600,000 in fiscal 1958, but new investments slumped from $2,400,000 to $800,000.

Area-wise, investments in Latin America were doubled from the previous year's $8,400,000 (46 per cent of total overseas investments) to $16,600,000 (71 per cent) while those in North America went down from $8,300,000 (46 per cent) to $5,000,000 (21 per cent) and those in Southeast Asia remained at $1,200,000.

Overseas Investment

By type of industry, investments in machinery industry were doubled due to the construction of shipyards and automobile factories in Brazil. The 75 per cent increase recorded in iron and steel investments was largely accounted for by the newly-built plant in Minas. No new investment was made in the textile industry, and investment in the Alaskan pulp venture completed the first stage.

Investments in overseas mining activities were made chiefly for the development of iron in Chile, tin in Thailand and iron in the Philippines.

Fisheries investments were made to the amount of $147,000 in 15 cases for the manufacture of electrical appliances, ceramics and tires.

Overseas investment by Japan aims at securing and cultivating export markets as well as sources of raw materials, and also at the utilizing surplus enterprise power and export of Japanese industrial technology.

With regard to the securing of export markets, the investment in the Singapore cement storage and Pakistani ceramics plant were made for the purpose of checking Communist Chinese advancement into these areas. Low and medium grade ceramic ware produced locally could fully meet competition from Red Chinese product and contributed to securing the markets for Japan.

Investment in Brazilian automobile plants and shipyards was made in line with the local government's policy which shuns import of parts alone. Efforts for opening up supply sources of industrial materials are represented by iron mining in Chile, development of Canadian copper, tapping of Taiwan coal for steel production and oil prospecting in Saudi Arabia.

Similar overseas ventures are expected to increase in the future. Plans are already under way for the exploitation of oil and forestry resources in Indonesia. The unbalanced supply-demand condition of domestic lumber makes it especially urgent to push overseas lumbering.

In order to keep up with the long-term steel production program, iron ore development is expected to be carried on vigorously in Alaska and India. If the oil probe in Arabia turns out a success, investment is expected to be increased further. All in all, it is almost certain that overseas investment by Japanese financial circles will be stepped up in parallel with the growth of Japan's economy and expansion of its foreign trade.

Trade Liberalization

The most difficult task to be tackled by Japanese economy in 1960 is the elimination of import restrictions. At this time when world trade is headed toward complete liberalization, Japan alone insists on holding down imports by controlling foreign exchange and trade. This point was strongly pointed out by foreign participants in the GATT session held last fall in Tokyo. The American delegates, particularly, called for removal of import curbs maintained by West European nations as well as Japan. Therefore, if Japan refuses to ease its import restrictions, it cannot insist on elimination of American curbs on Japanese goods. Besides, America is the best customer for Japanese exports.

In other words, if Japan hopes for continued economic growth in the future, it must break down its trade barriers. Thus compelled to join the march of freer trade, the Government has been faced with the need for revision of its foreign exchange control law, which originally was designed for totaly shutting out imports from foreign countries. Now a bill to approve free import is about to be presented to the current ordinary Diet session.

If the bill becomes law, restrictions on at least 60-70 per cent of imports will be done away with. This is expected to cause considerable confusion to Japanese business, which has prospered under the protection of limited imports.

To avoid such confusion, liberalization will have to be started from goods of which free import is expected to have little effect on Japanese industry and gradually be extended to other commodities. Among the items whose free import will prove a blow to Japanese competitors are oil, sugar and textiles. In the latter half of the year, therefore, active manuevering is expected with regard to the import of these important products.

Technological Revolution

The next problem faced by Japanese economy concerns the so-called technological revolution now under way in various sectors of the manufacturing and mining industries. The grave effect of technical improvement is most keenly felt by the coal mining industry, because of the diminishing consumption of coal despite the rising demand for electric power.

Some attribute the smaller consumption of coal to its price which is higher than that of oil, but actually it is caused by the shift of power source from solid to liquid and gaseous fuel in keeping with the industrial automation.

The Tokyo Gas Co. therefore plans to adopt liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which can be stored underground economically and conform to the seasonal changes in gas demands. Coal, on the other hand, would entail huge expenses for storage during the slack demand season.

To cope with changing demands, coal mining firms are contemplating a fundamental revision of their production system by converting coal into gas at the mine.

Following the already popularized rationalization of electric power plants and oil refineries, the recent introduction of modern manufacturing techniques at chemical plants is expected to mark an epoch in which new productive processes of chemical textiles and vinyl have been made possible by the advancement of the petrochemical industry. The Toyo Rayon Co., among others, is pouring big sums into its laboratories for active research.

Similar efforts are seen in vast areas of industry, including the machinery, oil, cement and food industries. This proves that no industrial plant will be able to survive without generous spending on laboratory studies to keep up with rapid technological advancements.

Thus the continued investment in industrial equipment is expected to give added stimulus to economic activities this year. The spiraling demand for electric power this year will necessitate a drastic revision in the power development program. Equipment investment is expected to increase by 20-30 per cent with emphasis on steel mills and petrochemical plants. Technological improvement and equipment investment represent the two most powerful impetuses to economic growth.

Standard of Living

Finally, let us touch on the national living standard, which is expected to continue its climb this new year because of the consistent rise of individual income regardless of business conditions.

For example, when the economic growth rate registered a low figure of 2.9 per cent in fiscal 1958, individual income, including all types of workers, farmers and business proprietors, was improved by six per cent. Notwithstanding the business recession in fiscal 1958, the Japanese people earned more money.

The reason why the individual income has been immune from the effects of slack business was that unions kept demanding higher wages and periodical pay raises were maintained regardless of the companies' poor business showing.

In the case of farmers, their income was maintained at a high level thanks to continued bumper crops brought about by modern farming methods and to the price control system for agricultural products.

Another factor in the high individual income is the progressing intensification of the social security system, including a people's pension system.

Forming the background for the individual income level is the economic growth, which is expected to work out at 11 per cent in fiscal 1959 and at eight per cent in the current year. These figures promise a further rise in the individual income and consequently, the consumption level.

The actual per capita national income recovered the prewar level (1934-1936 average) in 1954 and in fiscal 1958 exceeded this level by 30 per cent. Classified by occupations, the income of an average farm household shot up 405 times the prewar level, that of the self employed persons 560 times, and that of workers in industrial manufacturing firms 391 times.

As evident from these figures, the income of farmers and hence their living standard has been greatly improved. Also noteworthy is the leveling off of the incomes of laborers and office workers, causing a general rise in the people's living standard.

As for the change in the mode of living, consumption of grains has remained stagnant, more and more Japanese turning to bread. While the consumption of fish and vegetables decreased, that of meat, eggs, butter, cheese, fruits, particularly processed and canned foodstuffs, marked sharp increases. This may be considered a revolution in the eating habits of the Japanese.

As regards clothing, consumption of chemical fibers rose from the prewar 13 per cent to 29 per cent (1958) while that of cotton, silk and linen dropped. Wool maintains its perennial popularity. Demand for garments remained stagnant for the past two or three years, switched from essential clothing to high grade products, reflecting the elevation of living standards.

Housing Situation

Housing is the one area of national living where the prewar level has not been recovered as yet. The prewar average floor space per capita was 3.8 jo (1 jo equals 6 x 3 feet), whereas in 1955 it stood at 3.5 jo.

Despite the housing shortage, durable consumption goods are selling at rapid rates. The percentage of the Japanese population possessing television sets rose from 7.8 per cent in 1957 to 33.5 per cent in late 1959, while the figure for washing machines rose from 20.2 per cent to 36.7 per cent during the same period. The contributing factors to the popularization of such goods are the growth of income, modernization of the mode of living, and development of the easy payment system.

Such tendencies are likely to persist in the current year. In particular, the Japanese people are expected to buy more durable goods, such as automobiles, refrigerators and room coolers.

With the stabilization of national life, the Japanese are showing interest in solving the housing problem on their own initiative. This has resulted in more houses built by individuals and additions of modern kitchens, nursery rooms, studies and living rooms to houses already standing.

In parallel with the improvement of houses, luxury goods are being introduced, such as phonographs and pianos.

The high income has also served to increase the national savings and individual investment. A larger number of people are growing interested in stocks and bonds.

Pleasure trips and travel are becoming more popular among the Japanese people than ever before.

All in all the current year promises to be a good year for Japanese workers in general because of the expected increase in business profits and the union demands for higher wages. Consumption is expected to follow the prosperity of the people's living.

Rapid Strides Seen in Technological Revolution

The technological revolution in Japan is making rapid progress by introduction of new industrial techniques from advanced nations of the West. In the past 10 years some 900 contracts have been concluded by Japanese industrial firms for foreign technical assistance.

Most enthusiastic in adopting foreign know-how are machine manufacturers, notably electric appliance makers, whose contracts as of late March 1959 accounted for 53 per cent and 23 per cent of all such agreements signed between Japan and foreign industrial establishments.

Beneficial Results

Following in the number of technical tie-up arrangements agreed upon are chemical firms, 21 per cent; metal makers, 9 per cent; and textile manufacturers, 5 per cent.

The remarkable prosperity of the Japanese transistor radio industry is due to the introduction of technical knowledge from the Western Electric Corp. of the U.S., while the advancement of nylon manufacture in this country is a result of technical guidance provided by the Du Pont Co., also of the U.S. It is worthy of note that introduction of foreign techniques has promoted the export industry of Japan as well.

The mass production of Japanese automobiles has been made possible by the import of transfer machines and automation in steel manufacturing brought about by imported strip mills.

The improvement in the efficiency of Japanese thermal power plants can be traced back to the adoption of superior turbines. For example, whereas the capacity of the thermal power station built in 1954 in Aiura by the Kyushu Electric Power Co. is 55,000 kilowatts, the Chiba plant built four years later by the Tokyo Electric Power Co. has a capacity of 175,000 kilowatts.

Furthermore, the Yokosuka plant, now under construction, will be capable of generating power amounting to 265,000 kilowatts.

While all the original machines for the new plants have been imported from abroad, subsequent machines have been domestically produced with foreign assistance. The renovation in Japanese thermal power development has been such that today most of the parts are manufactured domestically.

In the automobile industry, too, vast improvements are evident as a result of technical tie-ups between the Nissan Motor Co. and the British Austin Co.; the Isuzu Motor Co. and the British Hillman Co.; and the Hino Diesel Co. and the French Renault Co. It is said, for example, that Nissan's 1960 Datsun model, "Bluebird" is the crystallization of various experiences resulting from the domestic production of Austin cars.

There was a time when it was considered impossible for Japan to manufacture passenger cars on an industrial scale, but today first-class products are produced in such large numbers that part of them find their way to overseas markets. Much is expected of the future of Japanese automobile industry.

Chemical Fibers

Equally amazing is the growth of Japanese chemical fiber industry. Today Japan produces daily 40 tons each of "tetoron" (the Japanese counterpart of "dacron") and acryl fibers. This production volume was achieved in an incredibly short period of 16 months since the first venture to manufacture the new textiles.

"Tetoron" is put out by the Toyo Rayon Co. and the Teikoku Rayon Co., while acryl fibers are made by the Mitsubishi Vonnel Co., Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Japan Exlan Co. and Kanekalon Co. There are about 10 other firms manufacturing vinylon and nylon.

Spinners, too, are showing keen interest of late in taking up chemical fibers. This is proof of the bright future of artificial fibers promised by the speedy technical improvement in the manufacturing processes.

The advancement in the electronic industry has boosted business for transistor radio manufacturers, such as the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Hitachi, Ltd., Nippon Electric Co., Sony Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Kobe Kogyo Corp. and Sanyo Electric Co. Their combined output, which recorded 290,000 sets in 1955, was expected to shoot up to 120 million sets by the end of 1959. Planning new manufacturing facilities are the Mitsubishi Electric Co., Oki Electric Industry Co. and Japan Radio Co.

The transistor radio, which entirely revolutionized the structure of conventional receivers, is a product of the technological revolution coupled with the manual dexterity of the Japanese.

The annual output of transistor radios, which originally was one third of that of ordinary radios, now stands at twice the latter's. Observers see great potentialities of the electronic industry coming out with other new products.

Oil Refining

The technical revolution has also influenced the oil refining industry. A representative example is the Tokuyama plant of the Idemitsu Oil Co., which was completed in March 1957 with all processes automated. Here, the oil refining facilities and storages are separated and centralized.

The plant has one of the world's finest sea berths which allows accommodation of the largest super-tankers. The oil from the tanker is conveyed through a 7,000-meter underwater pipe to 50,000-ton crude oil storage tanks, from where it is further piped to the refining plant.

In the Tokuyama plant compound are highly modernized laboratories conducting petrochemical research to keep up with technical advances in this particular field.

The Idemitsu Tokuyama plant has been approached for technical tie-up by the Nissan Chemical Co., Sumitomo Chemical Co. and other firms. If it materializes, the cooperation will certainly contribute to the over-all growth of Japanese chemical industry, which depends much on mutual supply of materials by related manufacturers.

To illustrate the high degree of interdependence in the chemical industry: The Mitsubishi Petrochemical Industry Co. obtains naphtha from the adjacent Showa Oil Co.'s Yokkaichi Plant, decomposes it and supplies part of it to the Mitsubishi Monsanto Co. as material for polystyrene, and another part to the Japan Synthetic Rubber Co. as material for synthetic rubber. The remaining gas is provided for ammonium manufacture to the Tokai Ammonium Sulphate Co. The decomposed gasoline is turned into high octane gas.

This kind of efficient give-and-take allows economical production of a wide variety of merchandise. Therefore, more and more oil makers are awakening to the merits of cooperative production.

Revolutionary low cost manufacture of different products has been permitted by polyethylene which is made by petrochemical processes by the Mitsui Petrochemical Co., Sumitomo Chemical Co., Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Showa Petrochemical Co., Furukawa Chemical Co., etc.

One of the typical examples is the planned switch-over to natural gas development in Chiba Prefecture and contemplated establishment of petrochemical plants in Omuta, Fukuoka Prefecture by the Tokyo High Tension Industry's ammonium sulphate plant in Miike, Fukuoka Prefecture, which depends heavily on local coal supply from the Mitsui mining company and changes are expected to be witnessed with increasing frequency during the coming year.

Sales Competition

The current industrial renovation is also bringing about changes in marketing conditions. To cite some examples, the prosperous petrochemical industry is giving stiff competition to conventional industries, such as those manufacturing carbide or depending on zymotechnics.

A fierce battle for new markets is raging among electrical appliance makers, who riding the crest of the home electrification boom have expanded their production facilities to cut down costs and consumer prices. Displaying vigorous activities in home appliance manufacturing of late are the Tokyo Shibaura, Hitachi, and Mitsubishi Electric companies.

Bitter rivalry continues among automobile manufacturers, who are making allout efforts to lower prices and build new models. When Nissan came out with the "Bluebird," priced five per cent lower than the 1959 Datsun model, the Toyota Motor announced a ¥30,000-¥70,000 price cut for all types of its vehicles. Then, Nissan again proclaimed an average five per cent reduction for an additional 16 types of Datsun cars.

Price lowering races are also going on in the synthetic fiber industry, dealing a crippling blow to natural fiber makers. To cope with the situation, an automatic approval system is likely to be introduced for the import of raw cotton and wool. This will enable cotton and wool manufacturers to offer lower consumer prices and probably induce the chemical fiber makers to counter with still lower prices.

The lower price race, which extends over virtually all branches of industry, has necessitated economical transportation and power supply. In response, National Railway services have been sped up by electrification, while adoption of automatic manufacturing processes and popularization of electrical home appliances have boosted demand for cheaper electric power. As a result, coal is being replaced increasingly by the more economical oil as a power source.

To meet competition from oil, the coal mines are obliged to offer sacrifice prices. Even so they are hard put to keep business going because of the bulkiness of their merchandise, which incurs high transportation and storage expenses. The last resort is to convert coal into electric power or gaseous fuel at the mining site.

The technological revolution also affects the management side of industry in the way of larger capital requirements for introduction of modern facilities for, to name only a few, efficient power generation, oil refining and steel manufacturing. Consequently long-term planning becomes indispensable for mass production.

Power companies, which used to draw up business programs for four or five years, nowadays formulate 17-year plans because large-scale development projects alone require four or five years to complete.

Long-term plans are also being formed by manufacturers of steel, electrical appliances, chemical fibers and paper, such as the Mitsubishi Electric Co., Tokyo Rayon Co. and Jujo Paper Mfg. Co. The plans aimed at minimizing business risks are based on exhaustive market researches.

Scientific research of market conditions, in its turn, has given rise to the necessity of efficient data processing by use of electronic computors. Mechanized office equipment is playing an important role in accurate and speedy computation of material purchases, sales records, and inventory figures which are important factors in making demand forecasts. The former one-man-show in business management is gradually giving way to a decentralized and cooperative management system based on scientific methods.

Adverse Effect

One adverse effect of the industrial renovation is seen in the repercussions on the employment situation of the country. For instance, it is said that power plant personnel can be reduced to one fourth by introduction of highly-efficient generators, while at the Toyota Motor plants and offices, the number of workers has remained at 6,500 since 1950 despite the huge business expansion in the following years.

Surplus of employes is most keenly felt in the coal mining industry, which has carried out drastic mechanizations and now is suffering from a serious business depression.

In short, the technical revolution has acted to hold down the number of mechanics and office clerks in the manufacturing and mining industries. This means that the annually growing working population will be forced to find a means of livelihood in other professions.

The heavier dependence on machines and automatic processes also proves a threat to skilled laborers. The industrial firms are reluctant to pay high wages to experienced workers whose high skill is becoming useless. The employers rather prefer to hire unskilled and youthful workers who can handle the high-efficiency machines. The same tendency is evident in chemical plants.

To qualify as a "skilled worker" in the future, one must have diversified skill and knowledge. This will become more and more true as the technical level of Japanese industry is heightened. As a result, revisions may be required of the wage system based on length of service.

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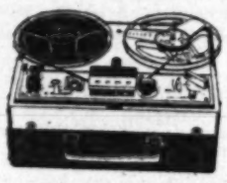

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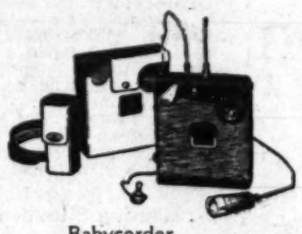

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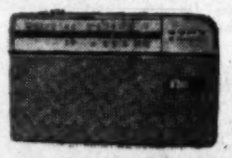
Transistor Radios



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SONY TR-810
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SONY TR-84
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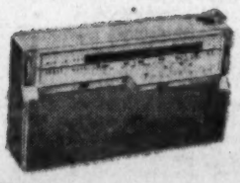


SONY TR-710B
Medium & Short Wave Pocketable 7 Transistor Radio

SONY CORPORATION
TOKYO, JAPAN

Electronics Hold Big Promise

Industry Makes Phenomenal Progress During Brief History

The electronics industry of Japan offers bright hope for unlimited development in years to come. This prediction is based on its past history since the discovery of the electron, which led to the invention of the vacuum tube, wireless receiver, television, radar, guided missile, earth satellite parts and so forth, showing no sign of exhaustion of potentialities and application of the invisible particles.

In the year 1958 the American electronics industry recorded a total production valued at $8,000 million, which gave it fifth place among all branches of the manufacturing industry following steel, automobiles, aircrafts and chemicals. Moreover, its future possibility defies all conjecture.

In Japan the industry has only a short history, but it is phenomenal. Today electronics bolsters all types of industries and plays an active role in the modernization of Japanese industry. Further, it largely contributes to the elevation of the living stardards of the people and to the promotion of exports for this dollar-hungry nation.

The value of electronics equipment is determined more by the skill and work put into it rather than the expense of raw materials, which accounts for a small part of its manufacturing cost. This is one of the chief reasons why the industry has seen such rapid development in Japan, where many of the parts and materials are supplied by smaller manufacturers.

Electronics is one of the most hopeful of Japanese industries, together with those manufacturing petrochemical goods and synthetic fibers.

Although Japan has lagged considerably behind the advanced nations of the West in its electronics industry, rapid strides have been made in recent years, as shown by the figures in the following table:

(Unit: ¥ million)

	Machines	Parts	Total
Fiscal 1956	63,800	33,200	97,000
Fiscal 1957	98,100	47,300	145,400
Fiscal 1958	134,500	57,700	192,200

Production Breakdown

As seen above, the production has increased annually by nearly ¥50,000 million in the past three years. Most eloquently bespeaking the activeness of this industry is the increase of 30 per cent recorded in 1958, when Japanese business witnessed a general recession. Registering the highest growth rate was the output of televisions, radios and semiconductors.

The production records of radio sets are as follows:

	sets
1954	1,390,000
1955	1,790,000
1956	2,980,000
1957	3,580,000
1958	4,900,000

Of the above figures, portable radios account for 60 per cent, and of these 90 per cent are transistorized. The final figure for radio production in 1959 is expected to reach 9,800,000 or double the record for the preceding year. About 5 million of this figure is expected to be represented by transistor radios, which will also account for the bulk of the increment. The number of radio listeners has grown by leaps and bounds so that today at least one radio each is owned by 14 million Japanese households, or 80 per cent of the national total.

The number of television stations has increased to 81 (as of November 1959) since the first one went into operation in 1953, and the viewers to 3,300,000 households (November, 1959).

Television output has increased at the following rate:

1954	31,000
1955	136,000
1956	311,000
1957	613,000
1958	1,205,000

Again, the 1959 figure is expected to rise to 2,900,000, or 2.4 times the preceding year's. To meet the rocketing demand in this age of the TV boom, makers are planning to produce 3,900,000 in 1960.

Despite this growing production, only three out of 100 Japanese own television sets. This gives much room for future development of the industry. In comparison, 30 per cent of Americans own televisions and 20 per cent of the British people.

Japanese television receivers are finding their way of late to overseas markets in increasing numbers. They are being received well abroad because of their clear image and excellent tonal qualities, which allow them to compete with the best makes in the world. Further efforts in the export of television sets may make them as popular as Japanese transistor radios in foreign markets.

Growing production is seen in television picture tubes and semiconductors as well. At the inception of telecasting services in this country, the Braun tubes for reception were chiefly imported, from the U.S., Britain, the Netherlands and other countries but in 1954 Japanese manufacturers were prepared to supply the tubes domestically in increasing volumes. In 1958, the production reached 1,450,000.

Semiconductors, made in Japan chiefly from germanium and silicon, are mostly made up of diodes and transistors. They are made by refining and processing imported germanium oxide found in its natural form in Africa, the U.S. and Canada. At present, there are 11 manufacturers of semiconductive elements in Japan. The remarkable expansion in their production is indicated by the figures given below:

	Diodes	Transistors
1954	50,000	6,000
1955	206,000	86,000
1956	1,351,000	565,000
1957	3,863,000	5,746,000
1958	9,911,000	26,736,000

Transistor Record

Last year Japan became the world's largest transistor producer by chalking up a record monthly output to outstrip the American record. This incredible progress deserves full attention, for it was only nine years ago that Japanese scientists started studying the device and only seven years ago that its full-scale production was launched in this country.

Use for electronic devices are found in medical appliances as well as other industrial sectors, such as communications equipment, acoustic apparatus, electronic computers, electronic measuring instruments, X-ray units, and electronic microscopes, all of which are being produced in larger numbers.

Despite the satisfactory advancement of the Japanese electronics industry, it is said that the future will witness a further big advance in this field.

In July, 1958 the Ministry of International Trade and Industry formulated a five-year plan for the promotion of the electronics industry. The plan envisages an annual production growth of 25 per cent during the five-year period so that the fiscal 1957 output of ¥145,400 million will be tripled to ¥446,800 million by 1962.

Export Plans

As for exports, the plan expects a five-fold expansion—from ¥5,900 million in fiscal 1957 to ¥39,300 million in fiscal 1962. Various measures are being taken for the purpose of achieving these goals.

In the U.S., the world's largest electronics producer, the composition of demands has changed in the past couple of years, as greater emphasis has been placed on military supply than on civilian consumer goods of radios, television sets, etc. The latter accounts for only one third of the total demand.

In Japan, on the other hand, the demand composition is exactly the reverse of the American since military orders are negligible. Demand from industrial equipment sector is equally low. Consequently, the manufacturers depend almost entirely on such consumer goods as radio and television sets. In 1958, demand for consumer goods accounted for 70 per cent of the total demand, the rest being taken up by defense and industrial demands.

If the electronic manufacturers hope for further prosperity, they will have to cultivate markets for industrial use of their products, of which the electronic computor and industrial measurement instruments are the most representative.

Electronic computors are valuable in analyzing difficult mechanical engineering problems and also in handling complicated business planning. Part of them in use here are manufactured domestically but not in a sufficient amount to satisfy the growing demand. The production in 1957 was valued at ¥27,000 million, and a year later exceeded ¥100,000 million. Technical improvements are called for in order that increased production may be made possible.

Measuring instruments are expected to be in larger demand in proportion with the progress of industrial automation. As higher accuracy have come to be required in measurements, electronic instruments are now preferred to those working on pneumatic or oil pressure, which formerly was almost in exclusive use. In 1957, electronic instruments accounted for 6-7 per cent of all industrial gauges and scales but the five-year program mentioned above expects the percentage to rise to 20 per cent by 1962.

Other electronic devices which are expected to be produced in larger volumes are telegraph apparatuses (along with the increase in wireless stations), acoustic equipment (such as tape recorders) and electronic microscopes (which are superior to the optical ones and are exported abroad).

Promising Devices

Some of the electronic appliances still in the experimental stage promise a bright future. Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. and the Sony Corp. are experimenting with the video tape recorder, which it is believed will take the place of motion picture cameras and projectors. Experiments are also conducted on special Braun tubes for color television, which is expected to take the air from this year.

Other experimental devices in the experimental stage include an electronic telephone switchboard and electronic cooling and heating units. The cooler-heater, for which patents are being applied for, may make the refrigerator and ordinary kinds of coolers and heaters obsolete.

Another noteworthy study in this field concerns the application of highly purified silicon for semiconduction purposes. At present, germanium is more commonly used as the material for semiconductors because of the technical difficulties in refining silicon.

If the experiment proves a success, Japan will no longer have to depend on imported germanium but will be able to produce transistors and other miconductors from silicon, which is found abundantly in all parts of the world.

Thus, the dreams of electronic engineers are being materialized one by one. There is no telling what they may come out with next. Anyway, electronics is the champion of Japanese industry.

Hopes Voiced for 1960

By KONOSUKE MATSUSHITA
President, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

Konosuke Matsushita

Man-made satellites of the U.S. and Russia are making an arc-shaped flight in space far above us.

The hidden side of the moon has been made known to us by the Soviet moon rocket. Thanks to the development of science, a realistic and practical bridge is going to be built between the earth and outer space. This can be considered a victory of mankind made possible by the advance of electronics.

In 1960, the electronics industry is expected to develop at a tempo that will startle people of today. I am confident that the achievements of the electronics industry will be such as will bring revolutionary changes in our homes and industries.

Japan's electronics industry has a brief history—only a few years. Yet, the industry has made phenomenal progress. It has made a considerable contribution in the fields of household and academic electronics machinery and apparatus. The machinery and apparatus include transistor radios, tape recorders, television, electronic computers, microscopes and translating machines. In industrial circles, automation equipment, ultramultiplex communications equipment, radars, and other superior equipment have made their appearance.

This has "elevated" the world and made it more scientific. Today's living has come to assume proportions of "cubic living."

Handling of clerical work by automation equipment is expected to result in reducing human working hours by about 50 per cent. The appearance of a perfectly automated plant without any workers is not far off. "Push-button" living is not far off either.

Let us turn to more practical matters. A household television station is an example. A TV transmitter will be installed at the front door so that the housewife in the kitchen can see who has come equipped with a TV receiver. She can talk to the visitor through a speaker, and in this way, can easily get rid of unscrupulous peddlers. She can direct her energies to cooking and help build a very happy home. Such equipment would bring immeasurable benefits.

Once the production of color television sets gets under way, the total of owners of such sets will reach 100,000 very soon.

I would like to manufacture robots and sell them. They could work about a tenth as much as a man, and serve as something like doorkeepers.

Thus, 1960 can be considered the first year of the period of marked advance for the Japanese electronics industry, which has passed the stage of infancy.

This industry is expected to advance in almost every field in the future, and promises to see an infinite development.

The electronics industry best suits the Japanese people, since the industry requires deft hands, delicate workmanship and patience, among other things.

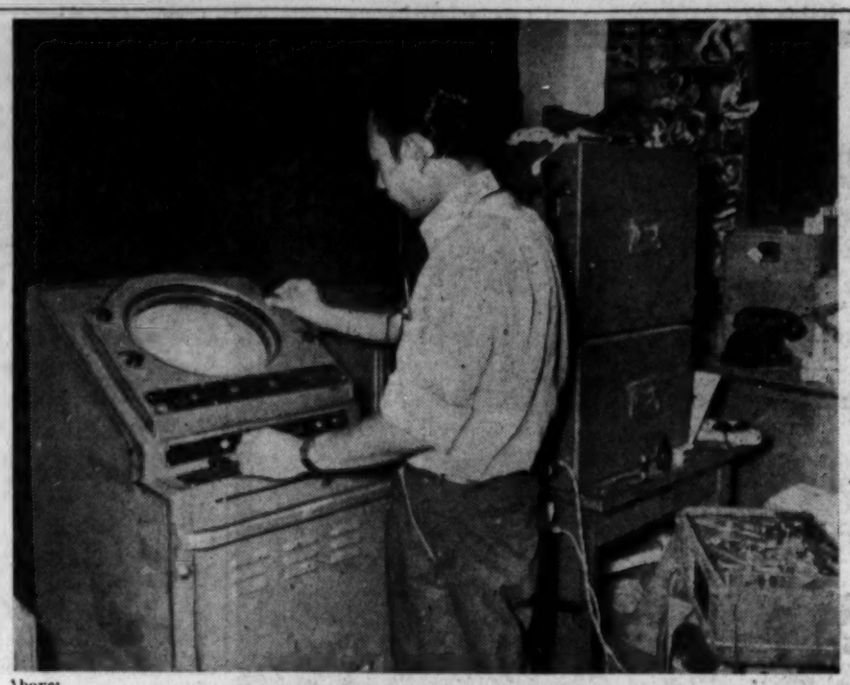
However, excessive convenience would make living monotonous and might lead to human degradation.

Last year, I toured Europe to inspect the electronics industry there. During that trip, I visited the residence of a world-renowned electric machinery manufacturer. I was given a big welcome in a luxurious dining room illuminated with chandeliers. Later, I was taken to a quiet candle-lighted, antique-style living room. I was deeply impressed by the contrast.

I would like to develop the electronics industry as a new space-age business.

One of the latest developments in the field of Japanese electronics is the appearance of an all-transistorized portable television receiver developed by the Sony Corp. of Tokyo. It has an 8-inch picture tube and operates on a self-contained chargeable battery as well as the regular power supply.

This giant electron microscope, developed by Hitachi, Ltd. at its Central Research Laboratory at Musashino on the outskirts of Tokyo, is capable of magnifying an image 300,000 times.

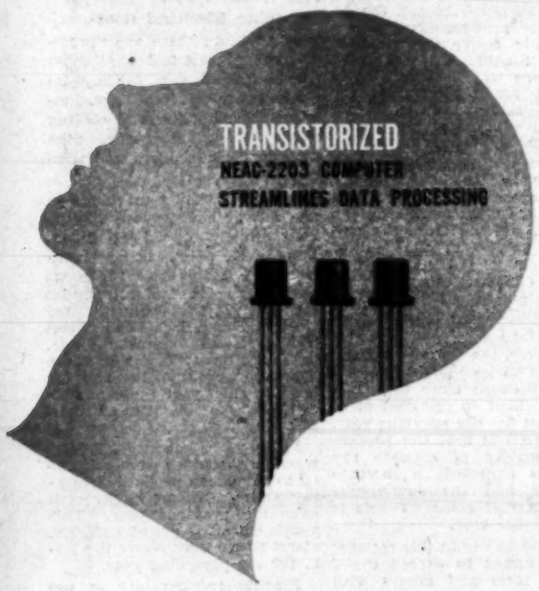


Above:
An automatic translation machine, capable of rendering simple English sentences into Japanese, developed by the Electricity Research Institute of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Below:
Interior view of a Japanese transistor plant.

Above:
Dr. Reona Esaki of the Sony Corp., inventor of the Esaki Diode.

Below:
Tribesmen listen to a Japanese transistor radio in the far-off Himalayas.



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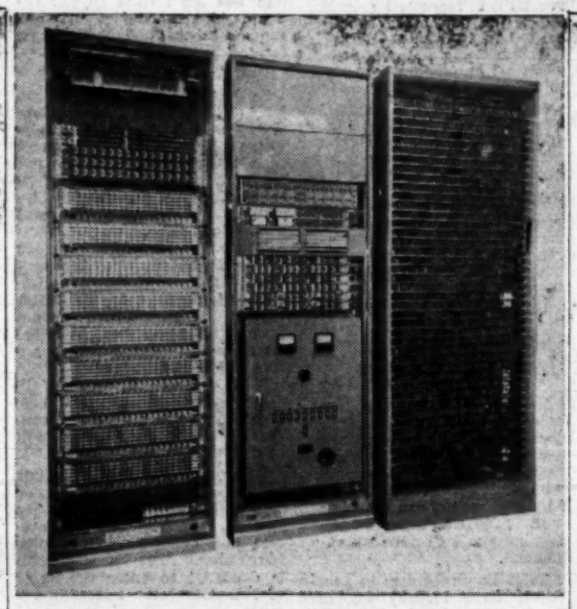

Electronized Telephone Switchboard Completed

As social activities become more and more intensified, the demand for telephones is growing rapidly and the exchange network is being further and further extended. And to meet this situation rationally, telephone switchboards are bound to be electronized in the future.

Nippon Electric Co. began research on electronized telephone switchboards as early as 1938. At that time, it aimed at reducing as much as possible the mechanical troubles mainly of relays and switches.

The research, though it had to be suspended during the last war, was resumed in 1954, this time in a new phase expedited by the development of transistor and ferrite core.

Marking the first big fruit of this research, the NS-1 semi-electronized transistor telephone switchboard, which NEC completed some time ago on a utility basis, will be installed shortly in the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo.

In this switchboard, a small-size crossbar switch is used for the speech path while the control part is electronized with the semi-conductor elements.

Parallel with the research on the semi-electronized telephone switchboard, NEC has also been pushing development of an all-electronized switchboard jointly with the Telecommunication Laboratory of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and the Tokyo University.

The electronized switchboard is smaller in size than the relay type switchboard, and once installed, can be used semipermanently without adjustment. However, in view of a large number of semi-conductor elements to be used, the uniformity of quality of these elements, as well as full reliability of each of them, is a prime requisite. Hence, a very high standard is required of these elements, and the main question lies in the efficiency of the elements rather than in the circuit system.

Moreover, unlike the computor, for instance, in which an independent system is organized, the telephone switchboard is part of one large network, and, therefore, when a new system is added, it is important to so design and build the circuit that the added system will work smoothly with the system already in operation.

The electronized telephone switchboard is also required to be one that saves costs that is, to be much more rationalized than the existing equipment. It is on this point that the technicians, who are engaged in the development of the electronized switchboard for practical uses, are cudgeling their brains. In a word, the integration of techniques holds the key to success.

NEC is also carrying out research to develop the semi-electronized telephone switchboard using parametron.

TOSHIBA...in this electronic age!

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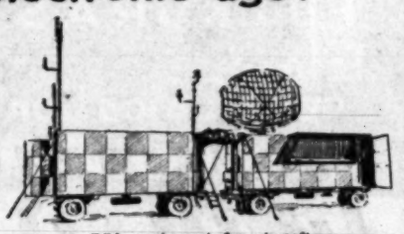
Electronics, Japan's fastest growing industry, has already passed the $500 million sales level and latest estimates indicate that sales will top the billion mark within two years. Toshiba, Japan's oldest and most reliable maker of everything electrical, also leads the field in electronic appliances.



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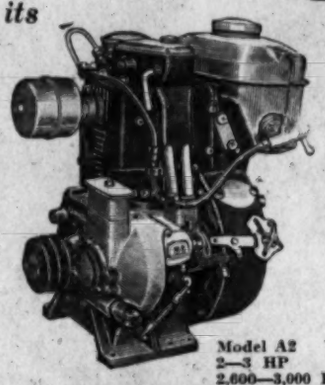

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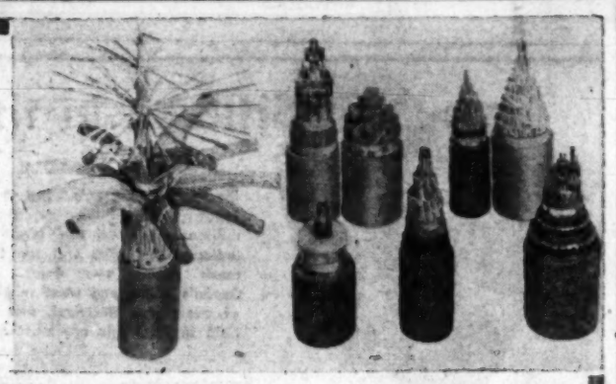

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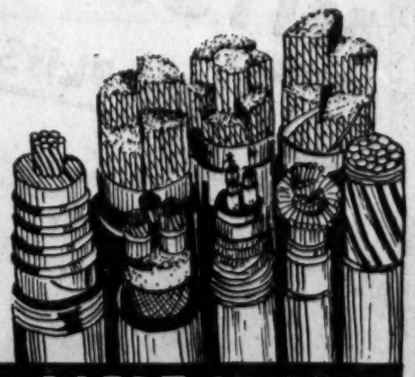

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'Golden '60' Assured

Boom in Electrical Appliances

During the last four to five years, the household electrical appliances industry has made remarkable progress.

The output of principal household electrical appliances has attained a phenomenal growth in the past five years. Production of television sets has increased nine-fold, radio receivers seven-fold, washing machines 4.4-fold, refrigerators 3.2-fold and fans 2.7-fold.

No other industry has made such outstanding progress as this industry. Even automobiles, cameras and sewing machines, whose production has registered a major increase, are far behind household electrical appliances as regards the ratio of production growth.

Furthermore the biggest boom of household electrical appliances so far is expected for the new year.

Along with the increase of industrial activities, the general workers' income has made a major advance. The farmers' income, too, has made a steady increase, due to the bumper rice harvest for the fifth consecutive year and nonagricultural income.

The rise of income naturally results in increased spending. Since the emphasis has been shifted to streamlined living of late, the demand for household electrical appliances is expected to become increasingly active.

In addition, the manufacturers of electrical machinery and apparatus are arousing the purchasing desire of the general public by announcing new types of household electrical appliances, such as television receivers, radios, washing machines, refrigerators, high-fidelity phonographs and heating and cooling apparatus, in rapid succession.

Under such circumstances, the electrical machinery and appliance industry is expected to enjoy a really "golden 1960."

Color Television

Television set is a star household electrical appliance. Production of television receivers has increased about two-fold yearly since 1955. For example, the 1959 output is placed at 2,800,000 units, as compared with 1,200,000 units in 1958. Yet, output still falls short of demand.

Television receivers in use in Japan have already exceeded the 3 million level. As of Dec. 31, 1959, the number is estimated to have reached the 3,300,000 mark. That is, about 20 per cent of the Japanese homes have television sets.

Thus, television sets in use in this country soared to nearly 4 million in about seven years after February 1953 when telecasting got under way. This is a phenomenon rarely seen even in Western European countries.

Whether color telecasting will be started on a full scale this year is a much talked-about subject in the industry.

The world's first color TV broadcasting was started in 1954 by the United States under the Columbia system. Later, the broadcasting was switched over to the NTSC (National Television System Committee) formula. It is only in the U.S. that full-scale color telecasting is already under way.

It is said that the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France are in the stage of experimental broadcasting while the Soviet Union and Germany are still in the research stage.

This is due to the fact that the international standard system has not yet been decided for color telecasting. Time and again, this problem has been discussed by the CCIR (the international radio advisory committee), but no standard system has been fixed as yet because of the conflict between the American and Soviet systems.

Applications Made

In Japan, NHK (Nihon Hoso Kyokai, or Japan Broadcasting Corp.) and NTV (Nippon Television Network) began test broadcasting according to the NTSC system at the rate of 30 to 60 minutes per day by installing receivers at several places in Tokyo.

The Radio Regulatory Bureau of the Postal Services Ministry is reluctant to grant authorization to full-scale color TV broadcasting since no international standard system has been fixed as yet, although it has authorized test broadcasts.

NTV is very active about full-scale color telecasting, and is petitfoning the authorities concerned to grant authorization at the earliest possible date.

At any rate, various problems must be settled before color telecasting can be begun. In Europe, too, the standard system has been fixed for color telecasting. This year, Japan is expected to enter the stage of full-scale color telecasting.

When color telecasting gets under way in Japan, at what price will receivers be sold?

According to leading manufacturers, the price is estimated at about ¥400,000. Three-color cathode ray tubes can be domestically manufactured, but mass production is still impossible.

Even in the United States, where the mass production of color TV sets is under way, the prices range from $400 to $500 (¥144,00 to ¥180,000). The problem is how far the demand for color TV sets will grow in this country whose income level is much lower.

4 Million Output

Following is an estimate of this year's output of television receivers, including color TV sets.

The present production capacity of cathode ray tubes is estimated at 280,000 a month, and is expected to rise to 300,000 next March. Last year, the shortage of cathode ray tubes formed a bottleneck in the production of TV sets.

This year, nearly all of the 108 TV stations which have received preliminary authorizations are expected to begin full-scale operations. The inauguration of the 108 stations would make it possible for TV to be viewed in most parts of this country.

Since homes with TV sets account for about 20 per cent of all the Japanese homes, the demand for receivers is expected to remain active for the time being. Further, it is expected that there will be considerable demand for replacements for the TV sets purchased before 1955, with TV receivers' period of durability estimated at five years.

This year's production of TV sets is estimated to be roughly 290,000 units per month, on the average, judging from the output of 290,000 at the end of 1959. On the basis of this modest estimate, this year's annual output is put at 3,480,000, or more than 20 per cent above last year's 2,800,000.

However, the actual output is expected to be more than that figure, perhaps close to 4 million or about 40 per cent more than that for the previous year. The reason is that the production capacity of cathode ray tubes is expected to increase monthly and the commercial production of color TV sets is to get under way.

TV sets in use in this country are presumed to exceed the 7 million level and homes with TV receivers to be about 40 per cent of the total.

In Western European countries, the number of TV receivers in use kept increasing until it reached about the 10 million level. The ratio of increase in the number of TV sets in use in Japan is greater than that in Western European countries, and a steady increase is expected this year, too.

A new-type 17-inch TV set, equipped with cathode ray tubes with a 110-degree deflection, is expected to make its appearance this year. Research on transistor television sets is said to be fairly well under way. New-type TV sets are expected to be placed on the market in rapid succession.

In the price aspect, there are many cases where TV sets priced at ¥50,000 to ¥60,000 are sold at a 20 to 30 per cent discount.

It is believed that the chief TV purchasers will hereafter shift from the high-income bracket to the low-income group, and cases of purchases on monthly installment plans, through places of work and at a discount, will increase.

Such being the case, sales war is likely to be stepped up. Yet, the television set makers are expected to continue to do good business because of such factors as the start of color telecasting and production of TV sets of new types.

Other Electrical Goods

In addition, there are numerous other electrical appliances for household uses. They include washing machines, refrigerators, heating and cooling equipment, phonographs, tape recorders, rice boilers and mixers.

Electric washing machines in use in this country are said to have already topped the 4 million level. Yet, homes with washing machines represent only 28 per cent of all homes. Previously, the demand for washing machines had been limited to the summer alone, but since about last year, there has been perennial demand for them. This year's demand is estimated to be greater than last year's.

Last year, about 1,170,000 washing machines were estimated to have been produced, showing a rise of about 18 per cent over the previous year. This year's output is put at 1,400,000, about 20 per cent above the level for the preceding year.

Electric refrigerators in use in this country are estimated at one million, and homes with them account for a mere 5.5 per cent of the total.

It will be some time before electric refrigerators come into full-scale use. This year, too, the demand is believed to be centered on small-sized types chiefly for household uses. Last year production increased markedly to 560,000 units, up 34 per cent over the previous year. This year's output is estimated at close to 700,000 units.

Production of radio sets, too, has increased fast since two or three years ago when transistor radios made their debut. Last year's output is put at 9,800,000 units, about double the 1958 level. Transistor radios accounted for up to 60 per cent of the 1959 output. This year's output is estimated to range from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000, since exports are expected to increase with the United States as the foremost buyer.

The demand for cooling and heating apparatus has increased markedly with the rise of the living standards. Such novel products as regenerative foot warmers are selling like hot cakes.

Stereo reproduction outfit is one of the novel products that came into limelight last year.

Thus, sales of household electrical appliances are likely to show an outstanding increase this year, too, and manufacturers are expected to unveil new products in rapid succession.

The electric machinery and apparatus industry will thus enjoy a golden 1960.

Color TV to Make Debut Here

By YOSHICHIRO SHIMIZU
President of the Nippon Television Network Corporation (NTV)

The NTV was inaugurated on Aug. 28, 1953 when there were only 3,600 TV sets in the entire country.

The number of TV sets in Japan, however, rose to 4 million at the end of 1959, ranking fourth in the world after the United States, Britain and Canada. This figure is expected to increase to 7 million by the end of 1960. There will be more room for further increase from 1960 onward, as the number in the U.S. (50 million) and Britain (10 million) indicate.

The broadcasting time of NTV was also extended from six hours a day at the time of its birth to more than 12 hours at present. At present, the NTV is operating on and off from 6 a.m. until midnight everyday.

The NTV programs, ranging from news on the hour to a variety of entertainments, are being well received by their audiences, but this has resulted in a serious decrease of movie theater income.

A good many radio listeners have turned to TV. Commercial broadcasting companies operating both radio and TV are reported offsetting the decrease of their income from radio programs by an increase in their TV income.

Thanks to the popularity of

Yoshihiro Shimizu

TV broadcasting, Japanese electronics techniques and related industries have also made great progress.

The recent development in the electronics industry has laid the foundation for a big advance of Japan's TV broadcasting—from the existing black-and-white TV to color TV.

NTV is scheduled to launch telecasting of regular color TV programs—one to two hours daily for the time being—in 1960. It is quite natural for TV broadcasting companies to adopt the color TV system, when magazines, movies and neon signs are all coming out in a variety of colors.

In the United States, regular color TV programs are already on the air, while some European countries are at present test-broadcasting color TV programs.

NTV has been carrying color TV broadcasting on a test basis for the last two years and is now prepared to start regular telecasts.

NTV's color TV broadcasting equipment—two modern color TV studios, seven color TV cameras and the latest color TV videotape recorder—is said to be superior to that of all other Japanese TV broadcasting companies including the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), and second only to that of a few leading American TV companies.

The NTV's regular color TV program will include relay broadcasts of sports and other events, in addition to the stereotyped studio broadcasts. NTV is also planning to relay its color TV programs throughout the country by a nationwide hookup through its microwave facilities.

TV manufacturers are expected to start mass production of color TV receivers if and when NTV launches the regular broadcasting of color TV programs under a Government license. It is likely that TV manufacturers will enjoy another boom with the start of color TV broadcasting, as they did when the existing black-and-white TV programs first went on the air.

Electrical Appliances Galore

The pictures on this page, all taken at a Tokyo department store, show the huge number and variety of Japanese electrical appliances now being offered to the public. Products include television receivers, washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, stoves and foot-warmers as well as a whole range of audio appliances such as radios, hi-fi and stereo sets, and tape-recorders.

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One of the latest products in the field of midget cars is the Suzulight manufactured by Suzuki Motor Co. It has a 21 h.p. engine and a maximum speed of 82 km/h. It can be driven with a light vehicle (scooter) licence. This car has been designed to give maximum space within the limits of its size and even provides ample luggage room at the rear which is fitted with a wide door. This luggage space can be further increased by collapsing the rear seat.

Auto Production Shows Rapid Increase

Emphasis Gradually Being Switched From Heavy Vehicles to Passenger Cars

The rate of increase of Japanese automobile production tops the world for the number of Japanese automobiles doubled and the total output quadrupled in the last five years.

No Western country can match the rapid pace of the increase rate of Japanese automobile output in the last few years. Taking the five-year period between 1954 and 1958 for an example, the automobile output in West Germany was tripled, that in France rose to 2.3 times and that in Britain increased only by 60 per cent.

Japan's automobile production at present is centered on trucks, which account for about 70 per cent of the total output, whereas in the United States and European countries priority is given to passenger cars, which occupy 80 to 90 per cent of the total automobile output in these countries.

The difference is regarded as mainly attributable to the immaturity of Japan's automobile industry. The production structure of Japan's automobile industry, however, has been gradually changing from the truck-first to passenger car-first composition in recent years.

During the past five years, output of Japanese passenger cars increased five times, whereas that of trucks quadrupled and that of buses showed a modest increase of only 30 per cent.

The total output of Japanese automobiles is expected to jump up from 270,000 in 1959 by about 20 per cent to some 330,000 to 340,000 this year.

Five major Japanese automobile manufacturers are mapping out large-scale production increase programs this year with a view to renewing their past production records.

The Isuzu Motor Co. is planning to double its monthly output from 1,900 last year to 3,800 this year, whereas the Nissan Motor Co. and the Toyota Motor Co. are both aiming at increasing their monthly output by about 60 per cent to 13,000. The Hino Diesel Industry Co. and the Fuji Precision Machinery Co. are reported planning to raise their monthly production amount to 2,500 and 3,000 respectively.

Should their programs materialize sometime in the fall, the total monthly output of the five companies would exceed the level of 35,000, an increase of about 70 per cent over the record last fall.

There may arise some doubts as to whether this big production increase will pay off. The answer of the Japanese automobile manufacturers is quite positive in this regard, though.

Demand for automobiles is almost boundless in Japan today, as is explained by the following figures. As of 1959, the proportion of Japanese cars to the population is about one car for every 62 persons.

The proportion in Western countries as of 1957 is as follows: one car for every 2.5 persons in the United States, 3.8 persons in Canada, 8 persons in France and 9 persons in Britain. Even in West Germany, which is regarded as having one of the smallest proportion among Western countries, one in 15 persons owns an automobile.

Thus the proportion of the number of Japanese automobiles to the population is still at a considerably low level when compared to Western countries. However, the proportion has risen at remarkable pace in recent years.

In 1950, the proportion was only one for every 280 persons, but jumped to one for 100 persons in 1955, and to one for 62 in 1958, showing a four-fold increase in only 10 years. The national income during the 10-year period was tripled.

In this rapid advance, the increase of passenger cars played the biggest role. The proportion of passenger cars was one for every 2,000 persons in 1950, but rose to one for 300 persons in 1959, showing a six-fold increase during the interval.

The positive attitude of Japaness automobile manufacturers toward production increases is thus backed up by the strong domestic demand of late.

The prospect is also bright for the export of Japanese automobiles.

The number of exported Japanese automobiles increased from an average 1,000 annually in the early 1950's to 2,000 in 1956, 7,600 in 1957, 10,000 in 1958 and to an estimated, 18,000 in 1959.

This increase of exports was greatly accelerated by the recent advance of Japanese small-sized cars on the American domestic market. During the April-September period last year, the export to the United States amounted to 20 per cent of the total export volume of Japanese automobiles.

The second biggest customer was Taiwan, to which seven per cent of the total export amount was shipped during the period.

Countries to which more than 100 Japanese automobiles were exported during this period were: Indonesia, Cuba, Thailand, Venezuela, Kuwait, Iran, Hawaii, Mexico, Malaya, Burma, Guatemala and Colombia.

Itemwise, the export of passenger cars has shown the most outstanding increase in recent years.

Only one passenger car was exported in 1954, but the export amount rose to 594 in 1957 and 3,210 in 1958, reaching the 5,000 level last year. The sharp increase of exports is attributable to the increase of export of the United States. The amount of export to the United States during the April-September period last year comprised 65 per cent of the total export volume of Japanese passenger cars.

In view of the "small-sized car boom" in the United States, Japanese automobile manufacturers are reported planning a further increase of Japanese passenger car exports to that country.

There is now a prominent tendency among Japanese automobile manufacturers to give priority to the production of small-sized cars. Japanese trucks as well as passenger cars have become smaller in size.

In 1950, small-sized vehicles amounted to 13 per cent of the total Japanese trucks. The percentage rose to 28 per cent in 1954 and to more than 40 per cent last year.

The ratio of small-sized four-wheel trucks to the total number of trucks manufactured by five major Japanese automobile manufacturers in 1958 is as follows: the Toyota Motor Co., 85 per cent; the Nissan Motor Co., 88 per cent; the Isuzu Motor Co., 20 per cent; the Hino Diesel Industries Co., 54 per cent; and the Fuji Precision Machinery Co., 99 per cent.

The Isuzu Motor Co., which had so far concentrated on production of ordinary-sized trucks, is reported planning to increase production of small-sized trucks from this year. Some 2,000 or nearly 50 per cent of its monthly output of 3,800 will be small-sized trucks and passenger cars. Five years from now, the company is scheduled to raise the monthly output to 8,000, of which 5,000 will be small-sized trucks and passenger cars.

The Toyota Motor Co. and the Nissan Motor Co. are both expected to produce more small-sized trucks this year, while the Hino Diesel Industry Co. is scheduled to raise the rate of small-sized car production from the last year's 55 per cent to 80 per cent this year.

Among the five major automobile manufacturers, the Fuji Precision Machinery Co. alone will produce more ordinary-sized passenger cars than small-sized models this year.

In addition to these major manufacturers, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Reorganized Co., which made its debut in the automotive industry last year with the production of a new "people's car," is expected to join the small-sized car production front this year.

The Suzuki Motor Co., Toyo Kogyo Co. and the Honda Motor Co. are also reported planning production of new small-sized cars this year.

Thus, the automobile industry in 1960 is expected to be characterized by the "small-sized car production boom."

The Government trade liberalization measures effective from this year would have no substantial effect on Japan's automobile industry.

The trade liberalization measures are so limited that they will not have any unfavorable impact on existing domestic industries. Automobiles have not been included in the list of trade liberalization items, since it is thought that free import of foreign automobiles would deal a serious blow to Japan's automobile industry at this stage.

However, some quarters in the United States have voiced strong opposition to Japan's restriction on American automobile imports and recommended that the U.S. should buy no more Japanese cars until Japan ease these restrictions.

Indications are that the Government has no intention of lifting the present restrictions, but would have to permit the import of about 1,000 automobiles this year—a little more than the number of foreign cars imported last year. This small increase of import will have no serious effects on the Japanese automobile industry, manufacturers predict.

All in all, Japan's automobile industry will enjoy another prosperous year this year, with a constant demand at home and abroad.

Mitsubishi Fuso T380 type truck, a product of Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy-Industries, Ltd. It has a 165 h.p. engine and a loading capacity of 8 tons.

Auto Maker's Dream for 1960

By TSUNEJI MATSUDA

President of the Toyo Kogyo Co.

Tsuneji Matsuda

I had a rather ambitious dream in greeting the "Golden Year of 1960." I think one should have as big a dream as possible because the bigger the dream, the greater will be the result.

Firstly, as an automobile maker I hope to increase exports. I think Japan should try to sell more finished automobile parts, such as engines and transmission gears, without being content with the shipment of finished vehicles alone.

Vehicles built in Japan have proved of first-class quality in Japan because they are designed to match conditions peculiar to this country. As compared with foreign products, however, they seem to leave much to be desired in respect of style.

Automobile parts produced in Japan, on the contrary, I believe, generally compare favorably with foreign counterparts and will receive high praise on overseas' markets. Processed with high technical skill and diligence common to Japanese engineers, they come up fully to international levels both in their capabilities and durability.

Moreover, if they are exported in large quantities, they will help reduce production cost of finished vehicles, not to mention their own prices.

I think Japan should seek to export anything that will contribute to the development of its export trade. Care should be taken, however, to bring to market, through earnest and continuous researches and experiments, products of a first-class quality. We are confident of being able to manufacture such products.

Secondly, automobiles must be outstanding not only in their capabilities but also in their appearance. Their styles must not be a mere imitation of foreign cars but must possess unique features which will appeal to the aesthetic sensibilities of those who view them. Cars must have a style which, free from traces of frivolous fashion, will impart a sense of quietness and familiarity. Such cars will certainly be received well both in Japan and elsewhere in the world.

It gives me great pleasure just to imagine these automobiles and parts, leaving the port of Hiroshima, where my factory stands, loaded on big ocean liners, and sailing through many islands of the picturesque Seto Inland Sea.

My company will greet the 40th anniversary of its founding this year. It has various up-to-date production facilities, including a 5,000-square meter auto painting plant, and research facilities with electronic microscopes, automatic electric computers and direct reading spectrometers.

I expect that this dream of mine will certainly be realized by these superior production facilities of my company and its technical staff.

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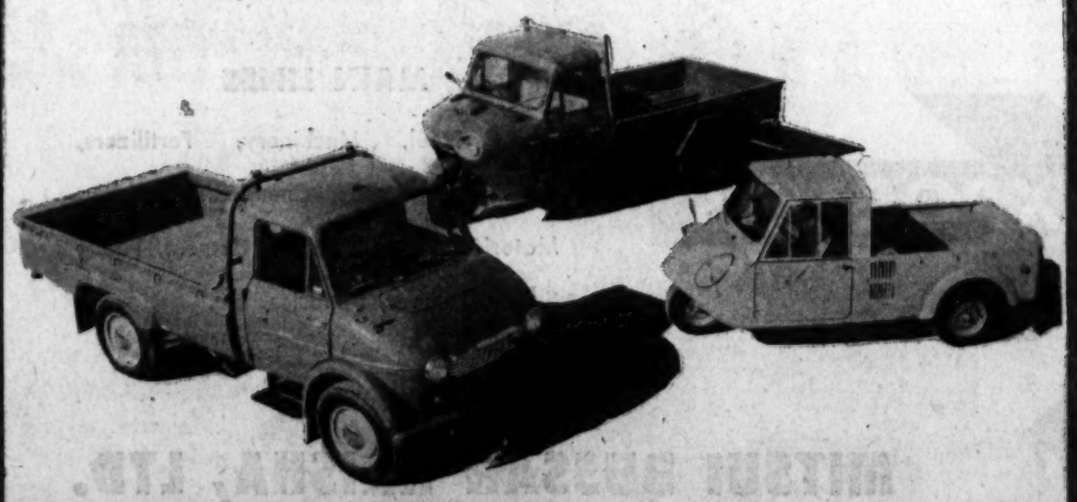
Payload 2T. T1500

4-WHEEL TRUCK
4 Cylinder, Water-Cooled Engine, 3-Seater
Remote Control
Payload 1T. D1100
Payload 2T. D1500



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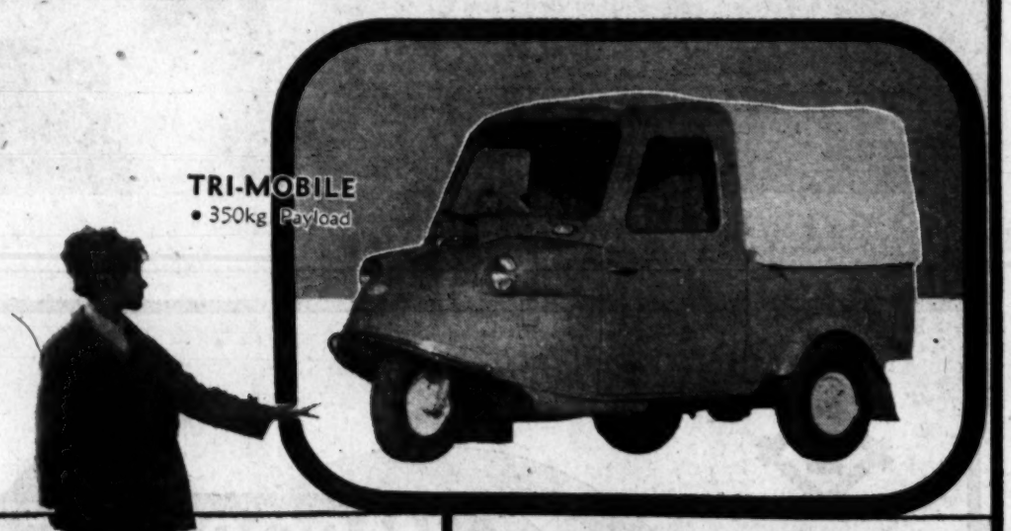

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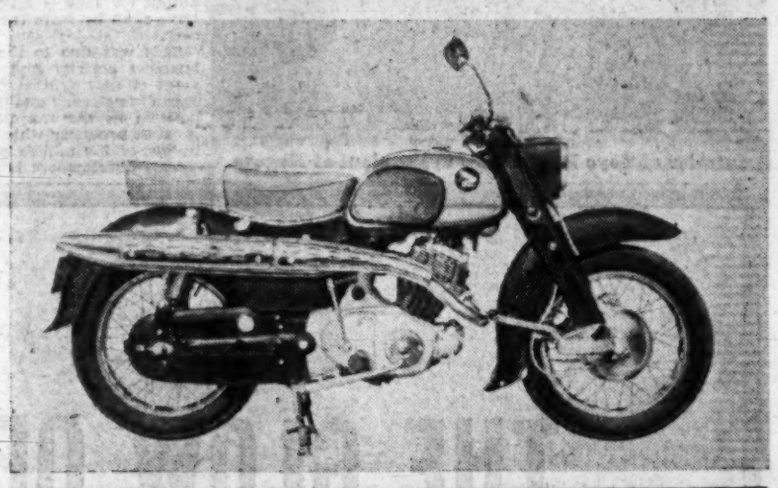
Latest in Japanese Automobiles

Top left:
Large rear-engine diesel bus, model BC 151, manufactured by Isuzu Motor Co. It has an output of 180 h.p. and seating capacity for 81 persons.

Top right:
Assembly of small three-wheel Musette trucks at the Ikeda plant of Daihatsu Kogyo K.K.

Left:
Prince New Miler light truck manufactured by Fuji Precision Machinery Co. Its special feature is a roomy three-seater cab providing exceptional riding comfort.

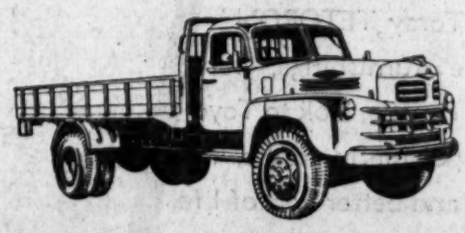
Below:
Forty Mazda three-wheel trucks awaiting shipment from Kobe to Iran under a recent contract for delivery of 100 trucks to that country by Toyo Kogyo Co.



Right:
The Honda Dream CS 76 motorcycle (24 h.p. 300 cc.) manufactured by the Honda Motor Co. (upper photo) and the Bobby de Luxe Silver Pigeon motorscooter (125 cc.) made by Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Reorganized, Ltd. (lower photo).

Below:
Toyota heavy-duty diesel truck manufactured by Toyota Motor Co. This truck is available in 5-ton and 6- ton sizes with engines of 110 h.p. and 130 h.p. respectively.

MITSUBISHI FUSO TRUCK & BUS



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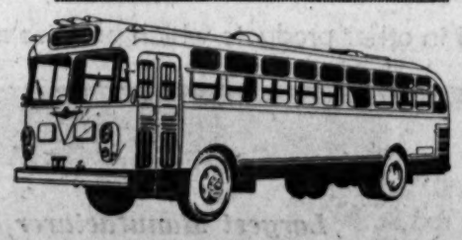

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Textiles Undergoing 'Quiet Revolution'

Industry Shows Increasing Trend Toward Production of Chemical and Synthetic Fibers

The Japanese textile industry, like that of other countries, is undergoing a "quiet revolution." The industry as a whole is entering the chemical textile age and the chemical textile sector a synthetic textile age.

Natural textiles are giving way to chemical textiles. This development has been brought about by the comparatively dull demand for natural textiles. Two factors are chiefly responsible for this: one, the reduced overseas demand brought about by an increase in the number of countries which meet their own natural textile needs, and the other, the increased popularity of chemical textiles among domestic consumers.

These developments can be explained by the following statistics: Although the output of natural textiles has not yet reached the prewar level, the production of chemical textiles has risen to 450 per cent of the prewar mark.

Before the war—in the 1934-36 period, 87 per cent of the textiles consumed by the Japanese people was made up of natural textiles and the remaining 13 per cent chemical textiles. In 1958, the ratio of natural textiles consumed fell to 60 per cent, whereas that of chemical textiles swelled to 40 per cent.

The consumption ratio is expected to become the reverse of the 1934-36 ratio within 10 years, since synthetic textiles are replacing rayon textiles at a very quick tempo in the chemical fiber category.

Rayon Fabrics Exports

Because of the 1957-58 slump, the manufacturers of rayon textiles had been compelled to reduce mill operations greatly for a long period of time. The rayon filament sector began to recover at the end of 1958 and the rayon staple sector about June 1959. Recovery got under way when domestic demand began increasing and exports of yarns started advancing, while supply was limited by production cutbacks.

The favorable tone of the rayon business is expected to run into the New Year, but business conditions are not expected to be so good as last year. There are two unfavorable factors looming on the horizon.

One is the dull trend in the export of fabrics, although exports of yarns and secondary products may increase. The growing trend among Southeast Asian countries is toward weaving imported yarns locally instead of importing fabrics.

Unless fabric exports increase, the production of yarns cannot be raised to any appreciable degree. Despite some recovery, rayon yarn mills maintain the production curtailment rate of 28 per cent and spun rayon yarn mills 20 per cent. Due to the improved market—higher prices—the industry's receipts went up.

Another problem facing the industry is the impact of import trade liberalization. In parallel with the liberalization of raw cotton and wool imports, the costs of natural textiles will fall off, thus worsening the position of chemical textiles in competition with natural textiles.

A reduction in the prices of cotton and woolen yarns would force down the prices of chemical textiles. To reduce the prices of chemical textiles, either production will have to be raised or the cost of raw materials reduced. A production increase would result in oversupply and a deterioration in the market. Any attempt to cut down the cost of raw materials would meet the resistance of manufacturers of raw materials. Thus, it is difficult to carry out both steps. This is the greatest problem facing the industry in the New Year.

Interior of Toyo Rayon Co.'s nylon plant at Nagoya

Synthetic Textile Industry

Although there are numerous problems facing the rayon industry, the synthetic textile industry continues its advance. It was in 1949 that Japan started the full-scale production of synthetic textiles. In other words, Japan was more than 10 years behind the United States, when Du Pont placed its first nylon products on the market in 1935.

However, once Japan began the commercial production of synthetic textiles, the industry started to develop rapidly. In the five-year period from 1951, production jumped by as much as 34 times. Thereafter, the output has kept rising by more than 50 per cent yearly. The output for 1959 is estimated to have risen by more than 70 per cent.

This was due to the rise of business activity and development of new synthetic textiles. Japan has already established its position as the world's second greatest producer with a yearly output of 150 million pounds.

This development is not confined to the quantitative phase. Up until about 1951, the synthetic textiles had been limited to nylon, vinylon and vinylidene chloride. New types have been developed in rapid succession, and at present, a wide variety of synthetic textiles are produced in this country as listed in the attached table.

	Types of Synthetic Fibers		Brands
Pure Synthetic Fibers	Polyamide group	Nylon	Amilan, Grilon
	Polyvinyl Alcohol group	Vinylon	Curemona, Mewlon
	Polyvinylidene Chloride group	Vinylidene	Saran, Kurehalon
	Polyvinyl Chloride group	Vinyl Chloride fibers	Tevilon, Envilon
	Polyacryl group	Acrylic fibers	Kanekalon, Exlan Cashmilon, Vonnel, Beslon
	Polyester group		Tetoron
Semi-synthetic Fibers	Acetate group	Staple Filament	Minalon Teijin Acetate, Carolan, Minalon, Celitate
		Acetyl cellulose	Alon

Synthetic textiles currently mass-produced in this country may be broadly divided into six. In addition, there is a semi-synthetic textile—acetate.

Textiles of the polyamide group are the so-called "nylon" products, whose basic raw material is phenol. Manufacturers are the Toyo Rayon Co. and the Nippon Rayon Co.

Textiles of the polyvinyl-alcohol group are what is called "vinylon," whose basic material is acetylene. These textiles are manufactured by the Kurashiki Rayon Co. and the Dai Nippon Spinning Co.

Polyvinylidene chloride textiles are manufactured from the compound of vinylidene chloride and vinyl chloride. Saran of the Asahi-Dow, Ltd. and Kurehalon of the Kureha Chemical Industry Co. are textiles of this group.

Textiles of the polyvinyl-chloride group are manufactured from vinyl chloride. Tevilon of the Teikoku Rayon Co. and Envilon of the Toyo Chemical Industry Co. belong to this group.

Ammonia and acetylene are the basic materials for manufacturing textiles of the poly-acryl-nitrile group. Manufacturers include the Kanekalon Co. (Kanekalon), the Japan Exlan Industry Co. (Exlan), the Mitsubishi Vonnel Co. (Vonnel), the Asahi Chemical Industry Co. (Cashmilon) and the Toho Rayon Co. (Beslon).

Textiles of the polyester group are named Tetoron in this country. Main raw materials are terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol. Manufacturers are the Toyo Rayon Co. and the Teikoku Rayon Co.

Acetate rayon, a semi-synthetic fiber, is manufactured chiefly from pulp and acetic acid.

Manufacturers are the Teikoku Rayon Co., the Mitsubishi Acetate Co., the Nichitsu Acetate Co. and the Dainippon (checked) Celluloid Co. Alon of the Toho Rayon Co. also belongs to this category.

As mentioned above, there are many types of synthetic textiles being manufactured in this country. The demand for all types is growing and production is making good progress.

Production Build-Up

Synthetic textiles are making a major advance. The 1959 output is estimated at more than 70 per cent above the 1958 level.

Itemwise, the nylon sector is making a very good showing as seen from the fact that despite full-capacity production, supply cannot overtake demand. Exports, in particular, are showing an outstanding increase.

The demand for vinylon as clothing material has increased with a rise of close to 30 per cent expected for 1959.

Production of acrylic fibers has grown enormously with the 1959 output estimated to be five times that of the 1958 level.

Production of Tetoron, a polyester fiber, for 1959 is estimated at nine times the 1958 figure. Since demand has failed to overtake production, which has proceeded at too swift a tempo, mills are now operating below capacity.

The synthetic fiber sector is now in good shape, and the favorable tone is expected to continue into the New Year.

Nylon is expected to continue to run far ahead of other synthetic fibers. Nylon's strong point lies in increasing exports.

Manufacturers of nylon are making full-scale efforts to build up exports. The secondary products of nylon are highly competitive. Exports are expected to keep increasing. The Toyo Rayon Co. is due to complete expansion work on its Okazaki plant about March. The Nippon Rayon Co. is expanding its production equipment. Further increase is expected in the output of nylon about next spring.

The production equipment of acrylic fibers is scheduled to be doubled between the end of 1959 and the spring of 1960. Production is not expected to proceed at full capacity but increase markedly all the same.

The output of tetoron is being reduced as production has been raised at too quick a pace. The production restriction is likely to be relaxed about the spring of 1960 and production to turn upward then.

As mentioned above, installation of equipment for manufacturing synthetic textiles is scheduled to be completed in rapid succession in the course of this year, opening the way for increased production.

Another noteworthy development in 1960 synthetic textile circles will be the possible appearance of new manufacturers and new kinds of synthetic fibers. Because of patent problems, there are no plans for new entrepreneurs to join the production of either nylon or ester textiles.

In the acrylic fiber sector, however, three companies will join the five firms already in the field. The five companies are the Kanekalon Co., the Japan Exlan Industry Co., the Mitsubishi Vonnel Co., the Asahi Chemical Industry Co. and Toho Rayon Co. The three prospective newcomers are the Toyo Rayon Co., the Teikoku Rayon Co. and the Nitto Boseki Co.

The Mitsubishi Rayon Co. is planning to enter the field of vinylon production, joining the two firms already in the field—the Kurashiki Rayon Co. and the Dai Nippon Spinning Co.

Preparations have been under way for the commercial production of such new synthetic fibers as urea, polyethylene and fluorine fibers. The Toyo Koatsu Industries, Inc. is preparing to manufacture urea fibers (urilon). Production of polyethylene fibers is planned by the Toyo Rayon Co., the Fuji Spinning Co., the Mitsui Chemical Industry Co. and Toyo Chemical Industry Co. The Daiwa Spinning Co. is planning the manufacture of fluorine fibers.

Japanese textile interests are manufacturing new synthetic fibers not only by introducing technology from other advanced countries but also by developing technology themselves.

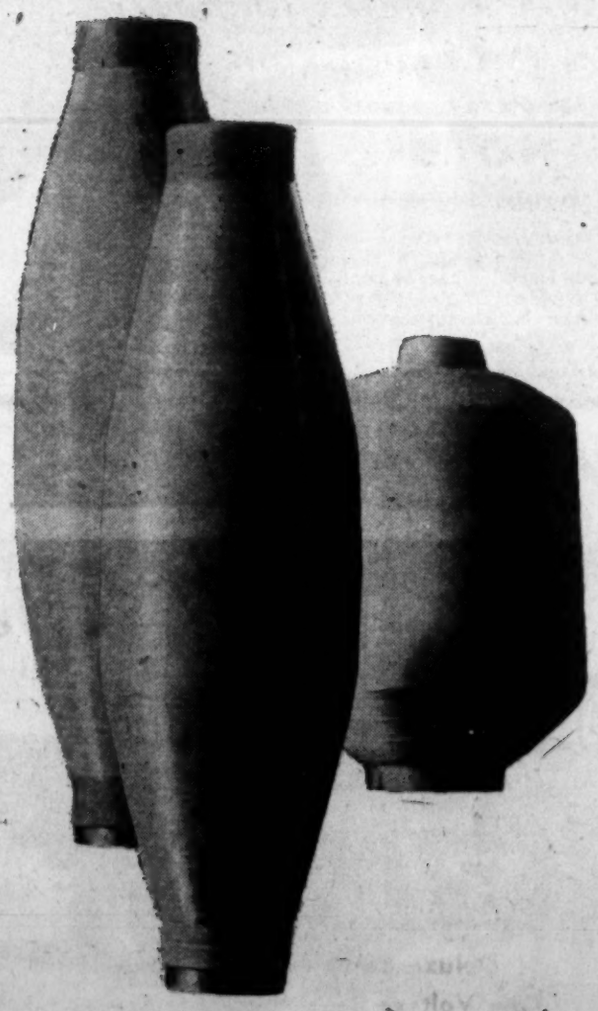
Thus, the Japanese synthetic textile industry is expected to continue its quantitative and qualitative expansion. A synthetic fiber "rush" is in sight this year, partly due to the expansion of production equipment and partly to the development of new synthetic fibers.

Assortment of nylon products made by Nippon Rayon Co.

Production and Export of Chemical Fibers

	Production (1,000 tons)			Export ($1 million)		
	Rayon yarn	Spun rayon yarn	Synthetic fiber yarn	Rayon yarn	Rayon fabrics	Spun rayon yarn	Spun rayon fabrics
1952	64.5	93.9	3.5	9.4	43.9	11.9	21.3
1953	74.1	113.5	6.5	10.1	48.3	12.9	29.2
1954	83.8	146.7	9.7	9.8	49.6	16.1	53.1
1955	88.6	186.4	15.8	9.0	60.7	16.4	82.4
1956	103.1	233.4	28.8	9.0	87.9	16.1	122.4
1957	121.6	281.1	42.4	14.5	74.5	20.9	153.3
1958	84.3	192.8	46.4	10.1	61.7	14.7	126.6
1959 ..... (Jan.-Oct.)	95.3	167.6	64.0	9.7	40.5	13.2	88.8

THE GLOW OF THE GOLDEN SIXTIES



The Golden Sixties hold a promise of glittering miracles: new achievements in speed, in design, in ease, in general living. Startling these achievements may be, but they are not really miracles at all.

Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd., is aware that the glow of the Golden Sixties will most often begin under the bright lights of the laboratory. For between the conception of a new idea and the ultimate finished product stand no miraculous shortcuts, but thousands of hours of testing and research and development.

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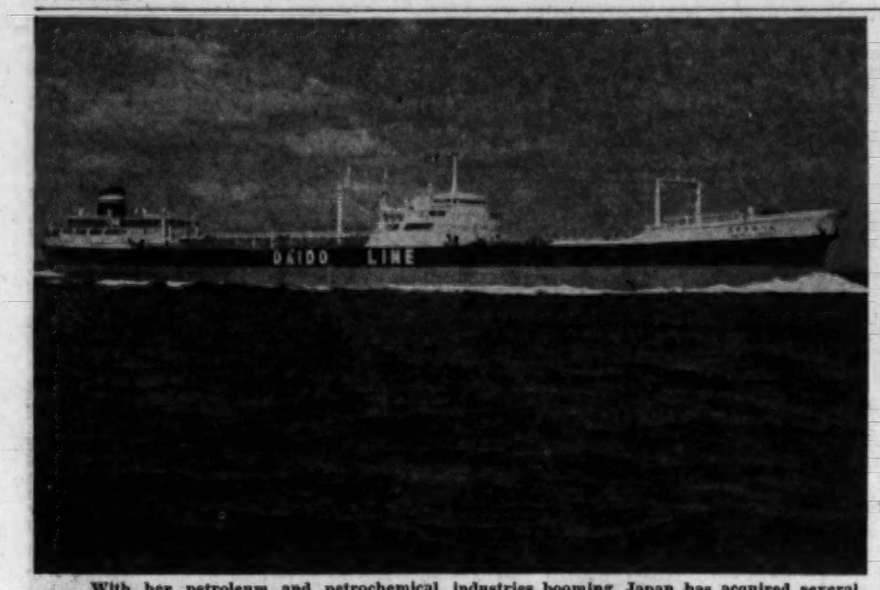


With her petroleum and petrochemical industries booming, Japan has acquired several large tankers for the import of crude oil. Seen here is one of the largest of these, the 46,700 DWT tanker Everest Maru, recently built by Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. for the Daido Shipping Co.

Prospects Bright for Petrochemicals

Production Soars Following Completion of First 3-Year Program

Japan's first three-year petrochemical production program was completed last December with the commencement of SBR (ordinary synthetic rubber) production by the Japan Synthetic Rubber Co.

The first production program, launched three years ago at a total cost of ¥82,000 million with 13 Japanese chemical companies participating, has made possible the production of ¥70,000 million to ¥80,000 million worth of petrochemical products annually. The production value amounts to nearly seven per cent of the total output of Japan's chemical industries.

The Maruzen Oil Co., which started production of secondary butanol (material for plasticizers and solvents) in 1957, formed the vanguard of the program.

The start of Japan's petrochemical industry lagged nearly 40 years behind the United States which launched production of isopropanol in a joint enterprise between the Standard Oil Co. and UCC. At present, the U.S. petrochemical industry is yielding a variety of synthetic resins, synthetic fiber materials and synthetic rubber, with the total production value estimated at about $3,600 million, or 55 per cent of the total output of the U.S. chemical industries.

Compared with the long history of the American petrochemical industry, Japan's petrochemical industry has made great progress in a short period.

The rapid development of Japanese petrochemical industry is mainly attributable to the economical as well as highly effective character of petrochemical products.

At the height of this plastic age, petrochemical products have a wide variety of uses and enjoy an almost limitless demand. It is not surprising, therefore, that a number of chemical companies have launched large-scale capital investments in the field of petrochemical industry.

The recent increase in the output of Japan's petrochemical products has resulted in reduction of production costs. As a result, the import of petrochemical products has recently been on the decrease. In 1958, the import of petrochemical products reportedly decreased by more than $30 million.

In parallel with the qualitative improvement of Japanese petrochemical products, their market price was also cut down by 20 to 30 per cent from the price prevailing three years ago.

With the completion of the first three-year production program last December, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is now mapping out a ¥100,000 million second production program at present.

Bright Prospect

With the rapid increase of demand for petrochemical products during the past years, the original estimates of demand in the first production program had to be revised.

The demand for butanol, the most popular of all the petrochemical products, reached the 18,000-ton level in 1958, well exceeding the original demand estimate for 1959, due to the recent increase of demand for cellulose acetate and vinyl chloride plasticizers.

The demand for polyethylene also grew larger than the original estimate, thanks to the rapid increase of demand for film and insulating materials. In 1957, the demand for polyethylene rose to 35,000 tons, or 10,000 tons more than the original demand estimate for 1960. At present, the output of polyethylene ranks third among Japan's synthetic resin production next only to vinyl chloride and uric resin.

Demand for polyethylene as well as for ethylene glycol has also been good.

Table 1 shows actual demand of petrochemical products in 1957 and 1958, demand estimates for 1959 and 1960, and production capacity for each product at the end of the first program year.

The future prospect for the growth of the demand is also bright. The demand for polyethylene and ethylene glycol, supply of which is reported to be inadequate to fill the demand at present, is expected to show an outstanding increase hereafter.

As most of the petrochemical products are secondary products, growth of demand is under the direct influence of related industries such as the synthetic resin, synthetic fiber, paint and synthetic rubber industries.

At present, all these related industries are enjoying good business to the great satisfaction of the petrochemical industry.

Japan's output of synthetic resin at present amounts to about 370,000 to 380,000 tons, and is the fourth biggest in the world. The large production of synthetic resin has resulted in a big production increase of polyethylene, polystylene, plasticizers such as butanol and materials for phenol resins such as phenol and benzol.

Production of synthetic fiber is also on the increase. De-

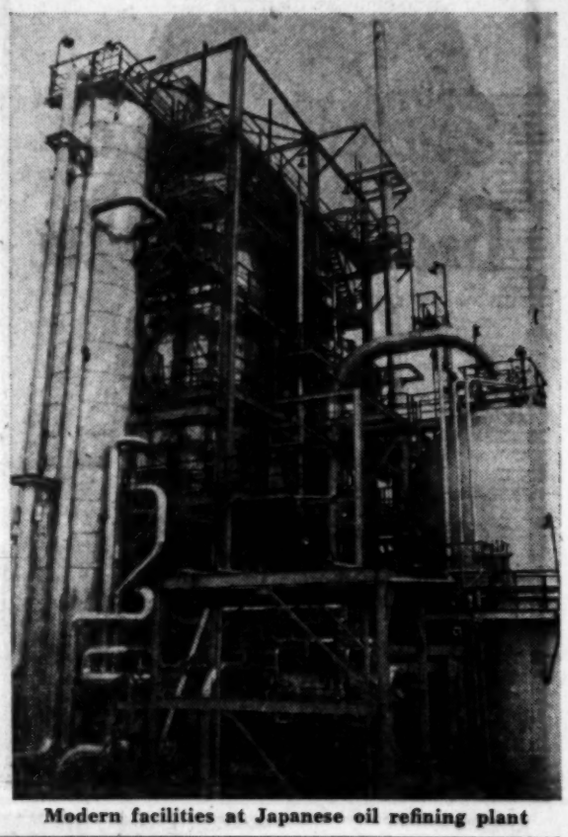
Continued on Page 19

TABLE 2
Second Production Program

		Scheduled annual output	Target date
Acetylene	Sumitomo Chemical Co.	8,300 tons	August, 1961
	Kyowa Fermentation Ind., Co.	6,600	October, 1961
	Showa Denko K. K.	7,000	
Polyethylene	Sumitomo Chemical Co.	15,000	August, 1961
	Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co.	10,000	September, 1960
	Showa Denko K. K.	10,000	
Polypropylene	Toa Nenryo Kogyo K. K.	10,000	
	Nissan Chemical Industries	5,000	
	Showa Denko K. K.	10,000	
	Mitsui Chemical Ind.	5,000	
	Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co.	5,000	September, 1960
Butanol	Kyowa Fermentation Ind. Co.	14,800	October, 1961
	Mitsubishi Chemical Industries	1,700	December, 1959
	Maruzen Oil Co.	2,400	March, 1961
	Nitto Chemical Ind.	11,100	
Octanol	Kyowa Fermentation Ind. Co.	2,000	October, 1961
	Mitsubishi Chemical Industries	5,000	December, 1959
Alkyl Benzol	Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co.	5,000	September, 1960
			February, 1961
	Mitsui Petrochemical Co.	4,800	October, 1959
Ethylene glycol	Japan Catalytic Chemical Ind. Co.	5,160	March, 1960
	Nitto Chemical Ind.	6,000	
	Showa Denko K. K.	5,000	
	Toa Nenryo Kogyo K. K.	12,000	

Table 1
Demand for Petrochemical Products and Production Capacity

	Demand in 1957 tons	Demand in 1958 tons	Estimated demand in 1959 tons	Estimated demand in 1960 tons	Production capacity in 1959 tons
Polyethylene ..	19,430	35,262	37,000	47,000	52,000
Ethylene oxide.	2,315	5,411	4,700	6,600	6,900
Ethylene glycol	4,700	8,411	9,580	12,600	11,640
Ethylene monomer ...	8,904	14,662	18,600	31,000	36,000
Polystylene ...	10,116	14,413	14,000	16,000	14,100
Impropanore ..	1,902	2,379	4,200	5,000	4,000
Acetone	6,619	9,920	13,000	15,000	11,340
Butanol	13,860	18,241	15,500	16,000	2,400
Methylethyl-ketone	1,445	2,204	1,950	2,000	1,850
Phenol	26,906	24,861	35,000	42,000	12,000
Benzol	82,302	83,863	95,000	115,000	19,700
Toluole	12,163	26,492	30,000	34,000	20,720
Xylole	2,736	11,815	18,700	30,000	23,820



Modern facilities at Japanese oil refining plant

New Key Industry for Japan

By MASAHARU DOI
President, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Masaharu Doi

Petrochemistry is a new key industry that provides products to all of the chemical industries.

The primary products of the petrochemical industry are processed into finished secondary products by the synthetic resin, chemical fiber, synthetic rubber and paint industries to make up an indispensable part of our daily lives.

Last year saw the completion of the first program for fostering the growth of Japan's petrochemical industry. A total of ¥82,000 million was spent under this program to solidify the foundation of the industry.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has already drawn up basic plans for a second program to be launched this year.

The petrochemical industry is a comparatively new industry which only dates back to 1920 when propyl alcohol was produced from propylene.

The industry grew by leaps and bounds in the ensuing years to make it a key chemical industry in the United States today.

Last year, the United States produced 27 million tons of petrochemical products valued at $6,400 million That was 33 per cent of the total U.S. chemical products in terms of volume and 59 per cent in terms of monetary value.

The major products of the oil chemistry industry are polyethylene, ethylene oxide, stylene, synthetic rubber, phenol, acetone, benzol, alcoholic solvent and an extensive variety of raw materials for secondary chemical products.

As in the case of the United States, the oil chemical industry is expected to eventually form the core of Japan's chemical industries.

The major petrochemical companies of Japan are the Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., the Maruzen Oil Co., Ltd., the Nippon Oil Chemical Co., Ltd., the Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd., the Mitsubishi Oil Chemistry Co., Ltd., and the Mitsui Oil Chemistry Co., Ltd.

These companies are striving to boost their production capacity and place their new products on a mass production basis both by inducing techniques from abroad and improving their own technical standards.

The Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. has built a new plant in Niihama for producing 11,000 tons of high pressure polyethylene. The waste gas produced in the process provides raw material for ammonia products.

However, the total amount of polyethyelene produced in Japan is still negligible, and the greater part of polyethylene needs in the country are imported from abroad.

I should like to see this year the instrumentation of plans for boosting polyethylene products to 15,000 tons.

Our company produces ethylene by a new formula under which ethylene and acetylene are produced simultaneously from benzine.

The acetylene thus produced will be used for making vinyl chloride and acrylinityl. This is the first method used in Japan for producing acetylene by oil chemistry.

I also hope to produce this year high-grade alcohol for making polypropylene and vinyl chloride plasticizers.

But my fondest dream for the year is to double all oil chemical products. This is because the development of the petrochemical industry will provide the basis for the advancement of Japan's industries in general and raise living standards here.

I have a feeling that 1960 will turn out to be a splendid year.

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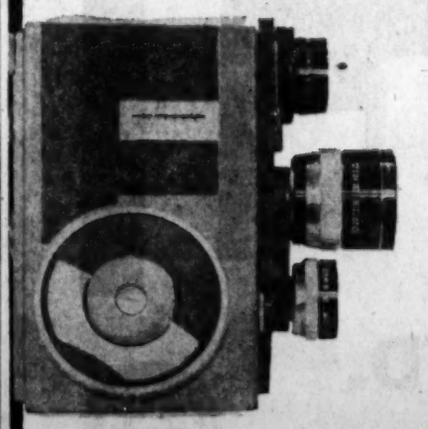

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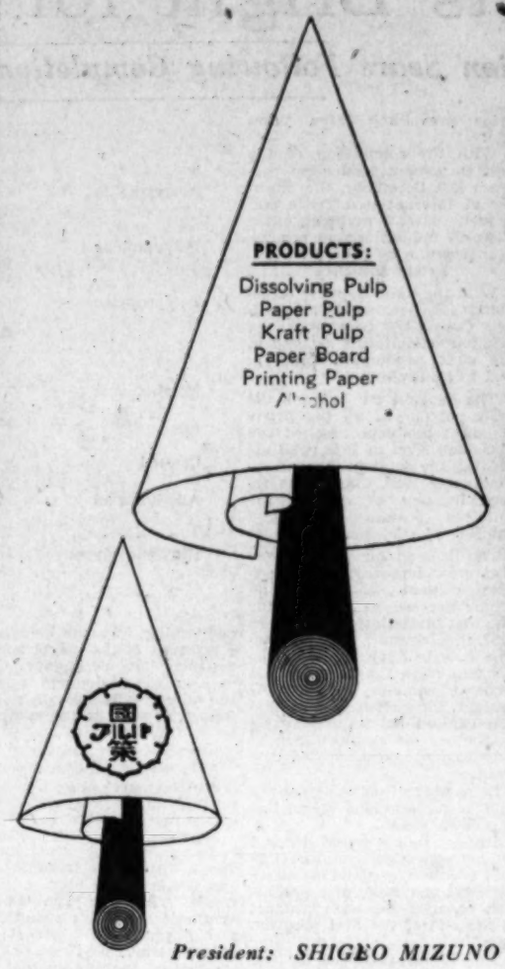

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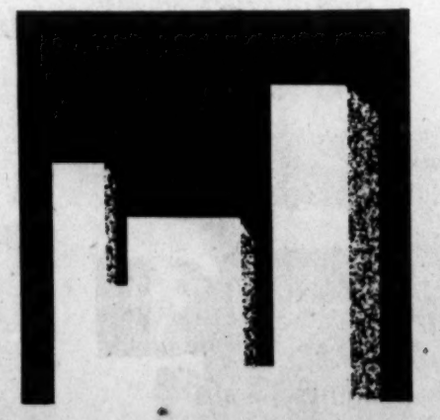

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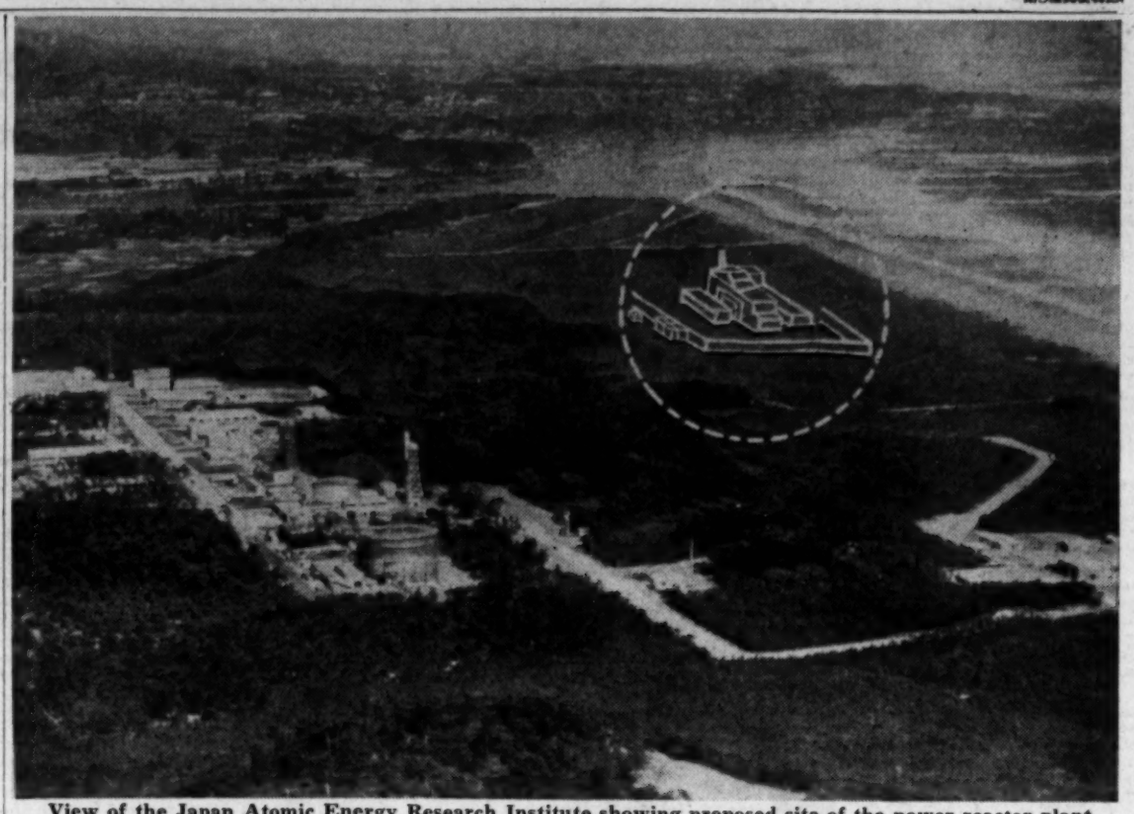

View of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute showing proposed site of the power reactor plant.

Big Year for Atomic Industry

Work to Begin on Installation of First Power Reactor at Tokai-mura

The atomic industry of Japan celebrates its fifth anniversary with the promulgation of the basic law on atomic energy, which pointed out the general direction of nuclear development in this country.

The most memorable event in its five-year history took place in 1958, when the first Japanese atomic reactor—JRR-1—was started up in the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute compound in Tokai-mura, Ibaraki Prefecture. This event marked the first step of experimental studies in nuclear science. Until then Japanese atomic research had been confined to the theoretical side.

In the year 1960 another large stride is expected to be taken to put into practice the accumulated knowledge of the past. That is to say, construction will be started on the first Japanese power reactor for commercial electric power generation. To be installed in Tokai-mura for this purpose is the improved type of British Calder Hall power reactor.

Preliminaries

It was back in November, 1958 that the Japan Atomic Power Generation Co. was formed with the objective of building the Tokai Nuclear Power Station. In the following year the company dispatched its first inspection mission to Britain.

As a result of several visits to Britain of Japanese specialists and businessmen, estimates were submitted to the company in July 1959 by the three atomic energy groups of Britain, namely, the G.E.C. Group, E.E. Group and the A.E.I. Group.

After thorough study of the estimates, a letter of intent was sent to the G.E.C. Group, and continued studies were made on the proposed reactor, particularly with regard to its safety characteristics, including its resistance to earthquake shock.

Meanwhile, applications for permission to establish the atomic reactor and to operate an electric power station were submitted last March to the Government, which ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to study the applications.

Permission was finally granted on Dec. 15 as the commission came to a conclusion ruling out the possibility of public hazards which may be incurred by the projected power plant. The commission's decision put a stop to the long and bitter controversy over the safety of the reactor involving all parties concerned.

As the green light was flashed for the construction of the power plant, the Atomic Power Generation Co. entered into final negotiations with the British suppliers and the historical signing of the formal contract took place at 3 p.m. Dec. 22 at the head office of the Japanese firm in Otemachi Building, Tokyo.

Size of Undertaking

The planned power station will have a thermal output of 595,000 kilowatts and an electric power output of 166,000 kilowatts. the latter of which is equivalent to half of that of the nation's largest power station at Sakuma Dam, Nagano Prefecture.

The nuclear power plant will be located on the Pacific coast facing the Kashimanada Sea in a northeasterly direction from the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute in Tokai-mura, Ibaraki Prefecture.

In the 241,322-square meter compound, there will be erected a huge reactor structure with a floor space of 2,940 square meters and a height of 50 meters. Compared with the Otemachi Building, Japan's largest building, where the Atomic Power Generation Co. has its head office, the floor space is one third while the height is 15 meters greater.

Around the reactor, there will be installed four steam raising units, measuring 6.5 meters in diameter and rising 25 meters above the ground. Each unit will contain a maze of tubes and pipes, whose total length will reach some 212 kilometers, or twice the distance between Tokyo and Atami.

The first stage of the construction project will be clearing of the pine groves covering the area. Then, the ground will have to be leveled and the foundations laid before the actual work on the reactor building can be started.

Financing

The whole project is expected to require four and a half years to complete, and it is hoped to begin commercial operation of the plant in July, 1965. The power generated here will be sold to the Tokyo Electric Power Co., which will distribute it in the Tokyo area through its network of 275 volt high tension transmission lines.

The contract concluded recently with the G.E.C. calls for payment of ¥19,963 million. In addition, the power company will incur expenses for direct work, fuel, etc., which will bring the total construction cost to ¥35,053 million.

Of this amount, ¥10,000 million will be disbursed from the company's own fund, while another ¥10,000 million will be paid on a deferred basis to manufacturers who will supply, on credit, various machinery and initial fuel.

To pay the remaining ¥14,500 million, the power company plans to obtain loans from such special banks as the Japan Development Bank and the Japan Industry Bank as well as ordinary city banks.

Computed from the construction expenses, the power generation cost per kilowatt in the initial year works out as ¥4.998, which is somewhat higher than that of modern thermal plants. However, the average generation cost will be lowered to about ¥4 per kilowatt in 20 years, which is the estimated life of the reactor. This makes the atomic power station commercially competitive with thermal plants.

Big Five Group

Encouraged by the atomic power generation project, the so-called Big Five atomic energy group of Japan are showing great activity of late.

The First Atomic Power Industry Group (FAPIG), formed by the Fuji Electric Mfg. Co. and other manufacturers, signed on Dec. 24 a contract with the British G.E.C. Group to undertake part of the construction work of the new power plant. It is expected that the members of the FAPIG will largely improve their technical standards by participating in the project which requires the highest skill.

The ¥8,043 million sub-contract will be shared by member firms of the FAPIG. The engineering works will be executed by the Shimizu Construction Co., the welding by the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co., the building of the pressurized container by the Fuji Electric Mfg. Co., and the import business will be handled by the Nissho Co.

The group hopes to take advantage of the project to outstrip rival groups in the business as well as technical aspects. Of the member firms, Fuji Electric and the Furukawa Mining Co. are planning to open new plants in the Tokai-mura area.

The Mitsubishi Atomic Energy Group, with the Mitsubishi Atomic Industry Co. as its nucleus, is engaged in the construction of the JAERI's JRR-II, a CP-5 reactor. Further, the group is actively concerned with the second power reactor to be imported in the future by the Japan Atomic Power Generation Co.

The Japan Atomic Power Industry Co. and the Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., belonging to the Mitsui Atomic Energy Group will jointly supply the domestically produced parts for the BWR type experimental power reactor (electric power output: 12,500 kilowatts), which will be purchased by JAERI from the General Electric Co. of the U.S. The construction is expected to be started sometime during the year.

As for the first Japan-made reactor, JRR-III, of JAERI, all groups are cooperating in its erection. Its concrete walls have already been finished and the whole structure is scheduled for completion within the year.

The Sumitomo Atomic Energy Group, which hitherto has been chiefly engaged in laboratory research, decided at its general meeting on Dec. 18 to change the name of the Sumitomo Atomic Energy Research Institute to Sumitomo Atomic Energy Industry Co. in order to expand its scope of activity to experiments with reactors, their manufacture and sales, in addition to research on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The group also has announced a plan to concentrate its nuclear fuel refining and processing facilities in Tokai-mura.

People in academic circles are also displaying keen interest in introducing experimental reactors for research purposes. Permission was granted on Sept. 3, 1959 to the Goto Scholarship Society to establish a TRIGA-II type reactor with a thermal output of 100 kilowatts at the Atomic Energy Research Institute of the Musashi Institute of Technology, and its construction is expected to be launched within the year.

Kinki University is interested in buying the UTR reactor made by the American Standard Co. which was displayed in May 1959 at the Tokyo International Trade Fair. The university is conducting negotiations with the Okura Shoji Co. and the Taisei Construction Co. in an effort to purchase the reactor, which is still being kept in a warehouse at the Harumi Pier, Tokyo.

Also desiring to install a research reactor, Tokai University is making preparations to apply for permission to the authorities. This means that construction of three or four new reactors will be started in Japanese educational institutions during 1960.

A-Ship Studies

Along with the active movements mentioned above, plans to develop atom-propelled vessels are being studied by different industrial firms. The five atomic energy groups are also taking part in studies in this field.

The most noteworthy development in this sector was the overseas tour of an inspection team headed by the board chairman of the Sakurai Shipbuilding Industry Co. The 20-man party, organized by the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, left Haneda Airport Oct. 22, 1959 and returned to Japan early in December after completing its tour of European countries and America to inspect the Savannah, the world's first atom-powered ship, as well as to study the nations' basic policies on atom vessels, research conditions and various problems concerning the navigation of such vessels.

The valuable results of the tour are now being written into reports, which are expected to be presented shortly to interested circles. They are expected to serve as important data in determining the future course of Japan's efforts in this field.

The advantage of nuclear engines for ocean-going vessels has already been proved by the Savannah of the U.S. and the Lenin of the Soviet Union. Realizing the urgent necessity of atomic vessel development by Japan in order to maintain its

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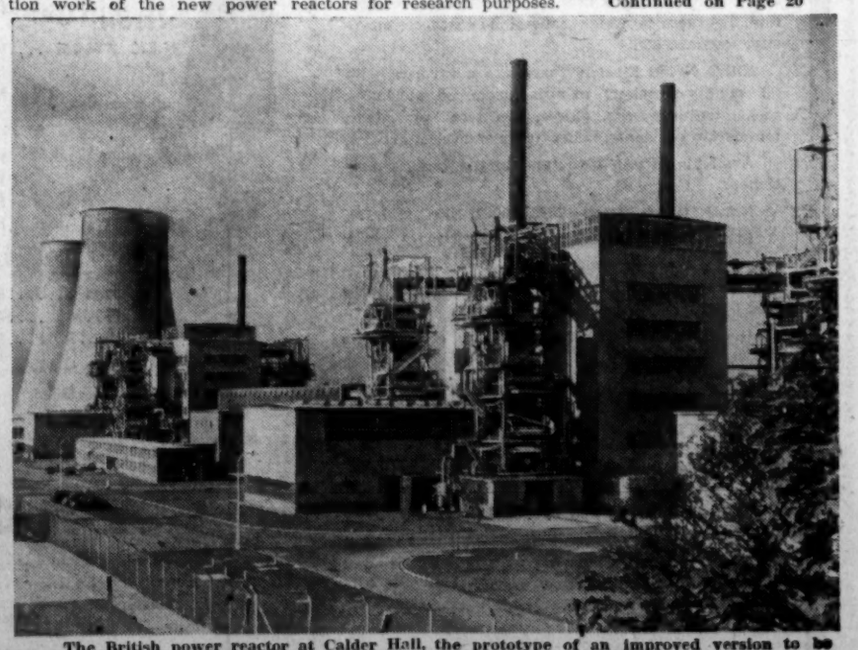


The British power reactor at Calder Hall, the prototype of an improved version to be installed at Tokai-mura for the Japan Atomic Power Generating Co.

Gets off to Good Start

Outlook for Local Stock Market

Defying the predictions of the experts, the local stock market got off to an auspicious start for 1960. The Dow-Jones index in Tokyo has set a recovery high of 962.55—more than 55 points above the average at the start of the year and a good 105 points above the December low.

The consensus at the outset of the year was that the Dow-Jones index would fluctuate in the 900-930 range until March with selling pressure increasing as the average approached the 930 mark and buying at decline propping up the market at the 900 level.

The recovery movement was staged against a none-too-bright background for new stock subscriptions totaling more than 135,000 million yen in the first three months of the year—more than double that of a normal year—were expected to exert pressure upon the market inasmuch as liquidation of margin purchases made during last autumn's high has yet to be completed.

Another factor which precluded rosy predictions for the January-March period was the fear of another hike in the official discount rate. Although this possibility has subsequently waned, Government withdrawals traditionally exceed payments during this season, making money tight in general which is not conducive to bullish activity.

Price movements, however, have been far from uniform and another good but turbulent year appears to be in store in which investors will need to pay greater attention to individual issues in comparison to primary bull markets when prices advance in unison.

Stocks such as Mitsui Trading and Mitsubishi Trading which are expected to cash in heaviest on the anticipated increase in imports, together with the major speculatives and a score of short-supply favorites, contributed to most of the January gain in terms of the Dow-Jones average.

The major growth stocks of the 1959 bull market are still midway between their yearend high-low mark. Many key items among the electricals, motors, chemicals, chemical fibers and oils are short by 30 to 60 yen, Nissan motors, Toyo Rayon and Matsushita to cite a few.

Such groups as cottons, woolens, sugars, papers and pulps which will face the impact of the trade liberalization program in full within the next two years have been completely bypassed and in many instances are continuing to sag downward.

The recent week has witnessed some activity among the depressed areas for it has become apparent that the stock market has been overemphasizing the adverse effects of the trade liberalization program.

On the hand, investors should not forget the fact that stock markets tend to discount far into the future. Depending on the market sentiment at the time, new developments are often magnified way out of proportion to their true value. Thus, the trade liberalization movement is bound to have a major bearing upon the stock market during this year.

Forecasts for the April-June spring months are generally bullish with most market analysts predicting a penetration of the high mark of 967.93 registered on Nov. 30 last.

The mutual funds which can now take the credit for the two-year-old bull market continue to receive strong support as the public, somewhat wary of direct investment as a result of the yearend spill, turn more and more to professional guidance.

Their importance this year, however, is likely to be more in the role of a stabilizer. This applies also in the case of the other major institutional investor, the insurance companies.

In view of the unusual strength demonstrated by the market since the turn of the year, bullish chart-followers now opine that the ascent into new high territory will take place much earlier than at first anticipated.

Some believe that it may come by late March when the public is able to get its first preview of the spectacular corporation record for the October-March semiannual accounting period.

Although the recent fortnight has witnessed a lack in domestic demand for steel and some indicators suggest signs of oversupply and a slowdown in the business boom, net profits for the March accounting period are expected to show an overall increase of 15 per cent over the previous half year.

Judging from the speculative nature of the January rally in which such short-supply issues like Sony and Honda Motors again scaled the ¥1,000 line, an explosive situation may well develop during the spring months with rampant enthusiasm and greed again gripping the market as in the autumn months of 1959.

In general no major advances are forecast for the second half of the year which is expected to be consumed for the most part in consolidating the high levels attained during the spring months.

Industrial growth during the year is expected to be about six per cent and no quarters really believe that a serious business recession will take place.

However, the gradual effects of the trade liberalization program is expected to affect many industries as well as the balance of payments.

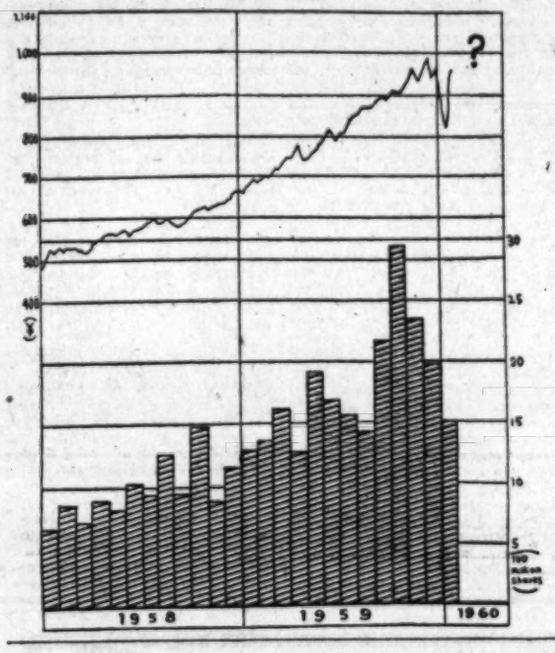
Judging from recent monetary trends in the United States and Europe, the raising of the discount rate by the Bank of Japan is likely to pop up from time to time to stall the stock market.

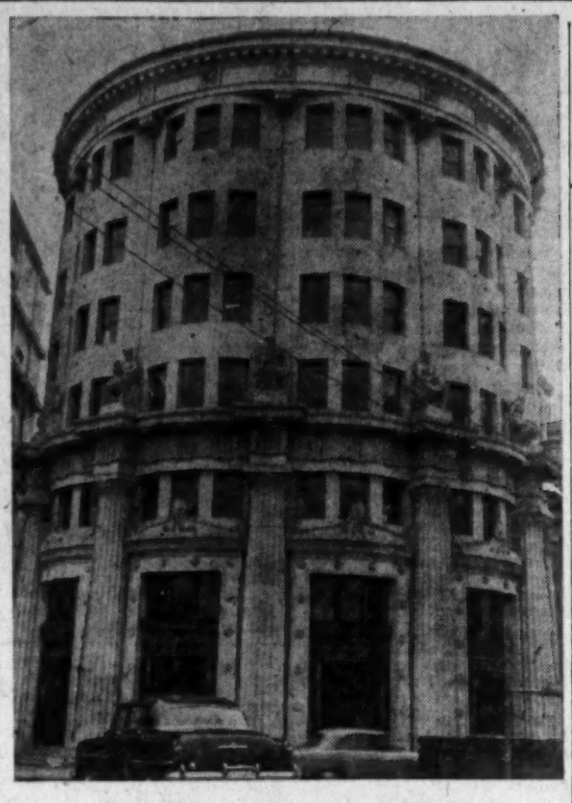
Another factor that needs to be remembered is that business here is conditioned much upon world prosperity. So far, the over-all economic outlook is good but Japanese exports will face formidable obstacles in the two European economic blocs and the "buy American" campaign which usually sweeps through the United States in an election year.

Thus, the consensus is that the bull market will top out sometime during the year 1960. But all stocks will not record their highs at the same time which means that considerable amount of switching is in store for the individual investor who wishes to cash in on large profits.

It appears also that people will have to drop their outmoded concepts of bull and bear markets from hereon. More so than during the past few months, both brokers and the public will have to concentrate on the outlook for individual industries. And since the accent will be on individual issues, price movements will take on a highly speculative character.

Dow-Jones Index and Turnovers 1958-1959





The Tokyo Securities Exchange, barometer of the nation's business prosperity, seen from the outside (above) and inside.

Petrochemicals

Continued From Page 17

spite the Government restriction on the construction of new production facilities for conventional chemical fibers, production of new chemical fibers such as nylon, acrylic fibers and tetoron are being promoted.

Facilities for production of 60 tons of tetoron have just been completed, whereas new production equipment for 30 tons of nylon and 30 tons of acrylic fibers are now under construction. Production increase of these new chemical fibers requires more petrochemical products, as nylon is mostly made of phenol, while tetoron is made of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid.

Demand for paint and synthetic rubber is also reported to be on an upward curve.

Second Production Program

The first three-year production program of the petrochemical industry has given rise to several unfavorable problems as well as the outstanding developments of the industry. The worst example was the unbalanced concentration on a single product by too many manufacturers.

Of the 13 companies which participated in the first three-year program, as many as five engaged in the production of polyethylene. The five, namely, the Mitsui Petrochemical Co., Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Sumitomo Chemical Co., Showa Petrochemical Co. and the Furukawa Chemical Co., have production capacity for annual 10,000 tons of polyethylene, respectively. This annual production, however, is too small to be profitable.

Of the five companies, the Sumitomo Chemical Co. and the Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., which use the high pressure method of polyethylene production, are in full operation, whereas the Mitsui Chemical Co., which is using the low pressure method, is curtailing its operation to 20 to 30 per cent of its production capacity.

The difference derives from the fact that the high pressure method is good for production of soft polyethylene to be used for films, the most popular commodity of all the polyethylene products, while the low pressure methods is used for the manufacture of hard polyethylene for less popular products. The hard polyethylene products have generally weak resistance to heat.

Moreover, hundreds of smaller manufacturers have formed a flexible and powerful market for hard polyethylene products to block the inroads of the Mitsui Chemical Co. into the field. The Furukawa Chemical Co. and the Showa Petrochemical Co. have adopted the medium pressure method, which is somewhat similar to the low pressure method.

Taking into account all these defects of the first production program, the MITI is drawing up the second production program for the coming years, as shown in Table 2.

The second production program is featured with the inauguration of production of polypropylene, a new petrochemical product born in Italy four years ago.

The new product is credited to be the lightest of all the petrochemical products, to have the strongest heat resistance, and to be producible at the lowest cost. Polypropylene has also various uses for synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber and synthetic resins.

At present, five companies are planning annual production of 40,000 tons of polypropylene respectively, and two other companies are reported to be following suit.

Also to be produced in the second production program for the first time in this country are 4-ethyl lead (an octane rating raiser), and alkylbenzol (material for synthetic cleanser), both of which are said in short of import presently.

Production of acetylene, octanol and normal butanol is scheduled to be industrialized in the second production program. Facilities for production of polyethylene and ethylene glycol are expected to be reinforced in view of the big demand for them proved in the course of the first production program.

Production programs in the petrochemical industry are under the strict supervision of the Government as production of new petrochemical products in most cases requires induction of foreign techniques. Therefore, whether a company can join the petrochemical production program or not depends largely upon MITI's evaluation of the company's activities.

In the first production program, original plans drawn up by the companies concerned were curtailed to a large extent by the MITI. The second production program will also go through a strict screening by the ministry.

MITI sources said the ministry would give clearance to the production plans in the second production program in accordance with the following three basic points;

(1) Products taken up in the first production program, but still in short of supply.

(2) new products which were not taken up in the first program.

(3) non-petrochemical products, production cost of which is expected to be lowered by petrochemical processing.

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Space Study Gets Allocation

Scientific Research Budget

The national budget for fiscal 1960 distinguishes itself from all previous budgets in that it makes allocations for research in space science.

Efforts for obtaining state financial backing for cosmic studies date back to July last year, when Yasuhiro Nakasone, director of Science and Technology Agency, organized the Preparatory Committee for Promotion of Space Science and Technology.

The committee, devoted to preparations for the launching of observation rockets eventually the first Japanese earth satellite, asked for a total allotment of ¥1,200 million under the fiscal 1960 budget.

Of this amount, ¥350 million was planned for use by the Science and Technology Agency and the rest was to be shared by different government ministries concerned.

The budget request, as usual, was slashed by the Finance Ministry, but in the last stage of negotiations Nakasone himself managed to get ¥100 million out of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's "pocket money."

As a result, the total budget for space purposes barely amounted to ¥235 million, or less than one fifth of the sum originally demanded.

Nevertheless, this would make it possible for Japan to undertake research on space development on a planned basis, though on a small scale.

The Science and Technology Agency's share of the space research appropriations is about ¥37,870,000. The agency is due to use the funds for creation of a Space Science Technology Council, for dispatch of survey missions to the U.S., the U.K. and other countries and for research on rockets to be used for meteorological observation. The proposed council is designed to conduct studies to determine a policy on research for space development, and make recommendations on space sciences, including physics and medicine.

The Education Ministry's share of the space research budget is about ¥169 million, including ¥40 million to finance rocket tests by Tokyo University Prof. Hideo Itokawa.

All of the Postal Services Ministry's share of ¥27 million is to be used in building antennas for a worldwide television relay through man-made satellites.

The Government has earmarked about ¥25,240 million for promotion of sciences in fiscal 1960, an increase of about ¥2,700 million, or about 13 per cent over fiscal 1959.

This rate of increase is somewhat greater than the average percentage of rise in appropriations for the various ministries —11 per cent.

More than half of the science promotion budget—¥11,380 million—is for the Science and Technology Agency.

Outstanding in the agency's budget is an appropriation of ¥5,650,000 to finance the management of the Science and Technology Council, which is expected to start full-scale activities soon.

About ¥874 million is earmarked for financing researches designated by the council, covering typhoons, space, basic electronics, nuclear fusion, oceanology and cancer.

Also worthy of note is the fact that the agency has won an appropriation of ¥100 million as a reserve fund, despite bitter objections originally raised by

Yasuhiro Nakasone
Director of the Science and Technology Agency

the Finance Ministry. This is expected to give the agency a stronger voice as a Government unit coordinating science and technology administration.

Appropriations for nuclear research were shaved down to ¥7,630 million mainly because nuclear projects have generally gotten off to a smooth start.

Budget for nuclear fusion research was also pared down and only three new courses on nuclear fusion will be set up at Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya Universities.

A ¥3,500,000 survey fund was the only appropriation for the proposed national cancer center.

The Science and Technology's plans for an Electronic research institute fizzled out because the agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry could not agree on their respective areas of responsibility.

But the electric wave researchers of the Postal Services Ministry received ¥3,200 million.

A total of ¥140 million was doled out to the ministries concerned for researches on typhoons.

Some ¥2,670,000 was set aside for sending a typhoon survey mission to Taiwan and the Netherlands and another ¥1,210,000 for technological exchange programs with Australia.

Among the new projects is the construction of a plane load testing equipment in Chofu at a cost of ¥120 million.

An appropriation of ¥320 million is earmarked for the Physical and Chemical Research Institute, on which big hopes are pinned for the development of domestic technology. Under its expansion program, the institute is expected to move to U.S. Forces' Camp Drake in Saitama Prefecture.

Some ¥28 million will be defrayed for the creation of local invention centers in Kyoto and Hiroshima designed to encourage inventions by the public.

Another noteworthy project for promotion of scientific technology is the establishment of scientific technology halls in Tokyo and Osaka.

For this purpose, a Government subsidy of ¥70 million has been approved along with financial assistance expected from the business circles.

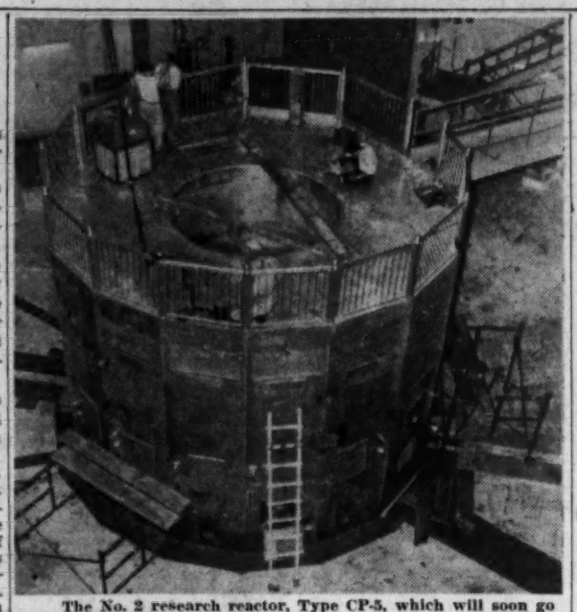
Meanwhile, the budget sets aside ¥6,200 million for the Education Ministry to increase the number of students majoring in science and engineering by 770,000.

Personnel of state-run research institutes will have their pay raised 7.2 per cent as against four per cent for other national public service personnel.

No major improvement is expected in the worn-out experimental equipment for basic scientific studies at universities, although expenditures for that purpose are about 20 per cent more than those in 1959.

This has touched off criticisms in scientific circles that the budget gives too much priority to research activities by the Science and Technology Agency on atomic energy and space science.

It is feared that young excellent researchers will lose incentive year by year to tackle basic scientific studies in real earnest. The trend of young researchers flocking to these "sunny departments" is likely to continue for the time being.



The No. 2 research reactor, Type CP-5, which will soon go into operation at the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute at Tokai-mura.

Atomic Industry

Continued From Page 18

prominent position as a shipping and shipbuilding nation, the Government has organized a specialist panel under the Atomic Energy Commission for the purpose of extensive studies on the subject.

Practical studies will be carried on by the Transportation Technology Research Institute of the Transportation Ministry and the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute. The former will concentrate on the ship body and the latter on the engine. For this purpose a BWR type experimental power reactor will be installed in the new year.

The Transportation Ministry has asked for allocation of ¥245,700,000 (from the fiscal 1960 national budget) for the purpose of atom ship development. This sum is broken down roughly to the following items:

1. ¥155 million for commissioning studies to private scientific circles: This includes the ¥50 million to be spent on arrangements for the construction of the nation's first atom-powered ship.

2. ¥81,200,000 for experimental studies: This will go to the Transportation Ministry's Transportation Technology Research Institute, which between 1956 and 1959 spent a total amount of ¥80 million on studies concerning vibration, shielding against radioactivity, and other subjects relating to the vessel body.

3. ¥9,500,000 for office expenses: Included in this item is ¥2,500,000 required for creating the office of Commissioner of Atom-Powered Vessels under the Vessels Bureau of the ministry, ¥1 million for compiling the safety standards for atom ships and ¥6 million for port arrangements for the Savannah's world cruise scheduled this year.

Meanwhile, in nongovernmental circles the 12 major shipbuilders of the country are planning cooperative studies regarding atomic vessels in an attempt to achieve better results than from the independent researches conducted so far by each firm.

The 10 companies are Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering, Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering, Kawasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Nippon Heavy-Industries, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized, Nippon Steel Tube, Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering, Uraga Dock, and Ishikawajima Heavy Industries.

All in all, the above developments bid fair to create something of an atomic energy boom in this country during the coming year. But the construction of the ¥35,000 million atomic power station. The sound of hammers and bulidozers shaking the earth in Tokai-mura will open a new page in the history of Japan's atomic energy industry.

Improvement in Quality

Trends in Exports to U.S.

By SHELDON WESSON

It would be easy to point to Japan's surprisingly large exports to the United States in 1959—roughly an even billion dollars' worth—as the year's "big news" in the trade field, and to list the commodities which have contributed to the remarkable gain for the year. More thought provoking, however, is a consideration of some of the underlying factors.

A couple of years ago, every visitor to Japan, official or unofficial, talked in generalities about the need for Japan to "diversify" her exports to the U.S. and to "improve the quality" of her export goods. These two magical phrases held the key to greater sales and to elimination of complaints from American competitors, it was alleged. Recent events have shown that, like all generalities, these are only part-truths.

The significant increase in Japan's sales to the U.S. has resulted principally from a trading-up into better-quality levels of already established merchandise lines. In other words, for example, more zig-zag sewing machines rather than cheaper types, transistor radios instead of miniature-tube models, higher quality wool and cotton fabrics. This means that the dollar value of exports has increased more, proportionately, over the past year or so than the unit volume.

At the same time, the market for lower-priced goods continues to flourish—and there is no reason why it should not. Too few in Japan have recognized the fact that the "United States market," whatever that is, is not a single homogenous entity: it is composed of a wide variety of consuming tastes, of income levels and of geographically-induced buying habits.

Furthermore, Japan's move into the medium and better-priced merchandise strata have made Japanese goods even more directly competitive with American-made goods.

So the unqualified urge for "higher quality" is not really the panacea that it has been made out to be.

Diversification carries with it the implication that Japan should export more "native" goods styled for U.S. taste, which will not compete (it is alleged) with American goods.

There has unquestionably been an increase in export of handicraft items and decorative items of this class; but if it were possible to segregate these items in the export statistics, the total dollar value would undoubtedly still be very small.

Neither "higher quality" nor "diversification" have eliminated American manufacturers' opposition to Japanese imports. If anything, these trends have opened up new fields for protectionist expressions. But in number, intensity and consequences (both potential and actual) they are no more serious now, with exports at the billion-dollar level, than they were five years ago with exports at a third of this volume.

Perhaps it might be wise for Japanese businessmen and Government officials to realize that protectionist sentiments, and the outward expressions thereof, are perfectly natural phenomena, like love in spring, changes in the weather or taxes. They are with us always; we cope with them more or less.

Protectionism in the U.S. should come as no surprise or shock to Japan; there is plenty of it seen and heard here everyday.

It has been especially interesting to watch the development of sales methods and distribution channels for some of the newer products and improved products exported from Japan in recent months, and to watch the changes in selling patterns for the "older" export products.

Manufacturers and exporters have at last come to realize in some degree that their responsibility does not end at the port of shipment, just because prices are quoted f.o.b. The chaos of dozens of small makers or exporters competing for the attention of dozens of small buyers; the lack of the continuity in sales channels; attempts to play off maker against buyer—all these characteristics of trade with Japan have tended to recede somewhat.

This statement will be read with shocked surprise by many Americans who do business here to the accompaniment of moans and aspirins. But it is true that, in general, the chaos is less dense, the night is less dark, and the competition is less aimless than a couple of years ago.

This is important to that very important individual in the selling chain: the American retailer. The retailer's needs are first beginning to become a matter of concern, and perhaps even some faint understanding, on the part of Japanese manufacturers and exporters. More stable distribution channels and more logical price competition—based on facts and not phantoms—encourage retailers to accept, promote and build consumer markets for Japanese goods. The lowest prices in the world, unaccompanied by continuity of supply, do not encourage the retailer at all.

This should not be taken as justification, in any degree, for price-fixing, production controls or other monopolistic devices so dear to the hearts and traditions of Japanese business. These provide outward stability at the cost of stagnation, nothing will discourage the American retailer more quickly than inflexible prices and production patterns, which deprive him of the opportunity to offer new attractions to his customers, in the continuing competitive whirl of the American retail scene.

In consideration of all these factors, the increase in exports to the States in 1959 is important for deeper reasons than the dollar figures only.

The further gains which may be expected for 1960 will depend to an important degree on the answers to these questions:

How much further can exports of transistor radios and sewing machines go before levelling off at a saturation point? And at that point, will new features be developed to accelerate replacement by consumers?

Has the booming silk fabric export business been built on a firm distribution-consumption foundation in the States? And is there an over-production danger in Japan?

Will Hongkong (and Taiwan) cut further into Japan's cotton clothing market in the States? Cotton fabrics, ditto, from Hongkong, India and Pakistan?

How much further can Japan go in displacing other supplying countries if the wool textile import control system in the States remains unchanged? Will there be a change in the present Geneva Reservation system, and if so, will it affect Japan's sales?

Will the U.S. impose a special equalization fee on cotton products imports? If so, will it affect Japanese sales more than nominally?

Those questions alone cover commodities which represent half of the billion-dollar export volume to the U.S. Similar, but perhaps not as dramatic, questions could be posed for the future of every significant item in the list.

The rising curve of American consumer income implies a growing market for all goods and services, imported and domestic alike. Protectionist moves will doubtless limit Japan's share of the increase. But there is no doubt that the trend in exports to the States is in general upward.

The writer is Japan correspondent for Fairchild Publications, New York, leading American trade newspapers in the consumer goods fields.

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